INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 150 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Shock In Store For Homi Mody & Co.

Special Preference To British Textiles

TARIFF BOARD REPORT FORECAST

Simla Expects Lower Duty On Lancashire Imports

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 23.

Talks in well-informed non-official circles here indicate that the Special Tariff Board's report in respect of tariff duties on Lancashire textile imports will be published in two or three days.

SHOCK FOR MODY

It is believed that the recommendations of the Board are likely to "give a shock" even to those Bombay millowners who were a party to the Bombay Pact, which was responsible for bringing about this inquiry.

PROTECTION FOR BRITAIN

The decision of the Government of India on the Board's report is not known, but it is apprehended, however, that duties on British textiles may be lowered as a result.

SIGNIFICANT

The elevation of Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Member, of the Special Tariff Board to the membership of the India Council and the fact that Sir Alexander Murray, Chairman of the Board has been awarded high honours, are regarded as significant.

NOT DISSOLVED, BUT DISBANDED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In this connection Press comments on the Simla message that the Tariff Board has been dissolved requires elucidation. After every inquiry the personnel of the Board have invariably undergone changes except for Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtullah who was, appointed for five years. After every inquiry the Board is dissolved that is, the membership ceases till another inquiry is instituted for which a new personnel, including sometimes the old Chairman or members is announced The Board has not merely been dissolved, but disbanded and will be reconstituted as soon as a new inquiry is contemplated. This special Board consisting of Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim was constituted last September only for Lancashire Inquiry contemplated under the Mody Lees Pact

AVOIDING CINEMA FIRE TRAGEDIES

MADRAS, June 23.

The Mayor of Madras with the Executive Officers of the Madras Corporation inspected all theatres and cinema houses in George Town yesterday and to-day with a view to finding out that satisfactory arrangements have been made for visitors, particularly for their easy exit in case of accidents. Theatres in other localities in the City will be inspected in the next few days. It is understood after inspection steps will be taken to ensure that all theatres and places of amusement are well equipped with safety devices.

The owners of cinema houses, inspected so far, have been advised by the authorities to replace the present wiring materials by fireproof ones and also renew defective fire curtains and provide special exits for women.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

TOC H. COMES TO AGE

RUGBY, June 22.

Twenty-one years ago, a young British officer, Gilbert Talbot, son of the Bishop of Winchester, was killed at Hooge in a Liquid fire attack. As a memorial to him, the Soldiers' Club was opened a few months later at Poperinghe behind Ypres Salient. Club called Toc H. signifies a method of indicating the initials of Talbot House, and was run by a Chaplain of genius, the Reverend P. B. Clayton. Under his guidance the Toc H. movement continued and developed after the war and has branches in many parts of the world where traditions of fellowship and social service are maintained and developed. This week is being devoted to its coming of age celebrations. King Edward as Prince of Wales displayed active interest in the movement and the Duke of York is this week lighting 104 "lamps of maintenance" for the branches in Britain and overseas. —B.O.W.

Anglo-Russian Naval Talks Continue

RUGBY, June 22.

Anglo-Russian naval conversations continued this morning with a meeting at which the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, First Lord of Admiralty, Sir Samuel Hoare, and the Russian Ambassador, M. Maisky were present. The presence of the Ministers was in accordance with their practice of keeping in personal touch with the negotiations which are mainly of a technical nature and will be continued later between experts.—B.O.W.

RED FLAG OVER FIFTY SHIPS

Marseilles Seamen And Dock-workers Take To "Stay-in" Strike

MARSEILLES, June 23.

The Red Flag floats from the main-masts of some 50 vessels owing to the seamen's and dock-workers' strike. The only French vessel thus unadorned is the port fire-fighter. All French vessels entering the Port to-day had to berth as best as they could under their own steam.

Delegates of the Men's Unions have forbidden the men to touch the ships' wine but they may eat the crew's provisions.—Reuter's Special.

Bordeaux Port Returns To Normal

BORDEAUX, June 23.

The Port which was tied up for ten days will assume normal appearances to-morrow owing to the dockers accepting the Minister of Public Works arbitral decision.—Reuter's Special.

SEAMENS' STRIKE AT MARSEILLES

PARIS, June 22.

Owing to seamens' strike at Marseilles, six ships are unable to leave the port.

The seamen have hoisted a Red Flag on all the French ships at Marseilles.

Eight hundred sailors at Rouen have struck and 30 ships are held up.

A lightning strike at Le Havre was settled in a few hours.—Reuter.

BELGIAN STRIKE ENDS

BRUSSELS, June 23.

The Socialist Trade Union Committee, which controls the bulk of 400,000 strikers, has ordered resumption of work on Wednesday, the "objects of the strike having been attained for the immense majority of workers".—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S SENSATIONAL DEMAND

Right Of Passage For Her Warships

MONTREUX, June 22.

The limitation of foreign fleets passing through Dardanelles to one cruiser and two destroyers, totalling 14,000 tons or half the total nominal tonnage of the Turkish fleet, was suggested by Turkey at the Dardanelles Conference, which opened here this afternoon.

The Conference is attended by signatories of the Lausanne Treaty of 1923, Britain, Bulgaria, France, Greece, Japan, Rumania, Russia, and Yugoslavia.

Italy has sent a note stating that she is unable to attend "owing to the fact that foreign confidence in Italy has not yet been demonstrated," but indicating that she will attend the second session which is expected to be held after the League Assembly has abolished sanctions.

VITAL FEATURE.

One of the most vital features of the Conference is the demand of Russia for the right of passage for her warships from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean in the time of war. Such right in the light of the Franco-Soviet Pact will make it possible for Russia to aid France if the latter were attacked.

A draft convention, presented by Turkey, suggests that restrictions limiting that visiting ships should apply the fleets of Riparian States on the Black Sea, except that if the Riparian State wishes a vessel of 25,000 tons to enter the Black Sea, it has first to obtain Turkey's consent.

If the Turkish fleet is absent from the base, then Turkey desires that only one foreign ship should be allowed to pass the straits at a time.

Turkey also seeks to prohibit military aircraft flying over the straits.—Reuter.

Daughter Sold For Rs. 700

Bihar Worker Tells How He Met Rent Decree

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, June 23.

In the course of a statement Mr. Harihar Prasad, Congress Worker, Bihar Sub-Division definitely asserts that many rayats in that sub-division had been compelled to pay rents by selling their daughters and sisters. He also refers to a specific case in which for lack of sufficient irrigation arrangements, the productivity of his land having deteriorated, he was confronted with the rent decree of Rs. 700 against him and that he could only pay the money by selling his daughter in marriage.

NEGUS TO CONFRONT LEAGUE

LONDON: June 23.

It is understood that Haile Sellassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, will probably go to Geneva and may address the Assembly on behalf of his country.

Further it is learnt that the Emperor's object in asking Mr. Eden to visit him was to inform him of the attitude Abyssinians proposed to adopt at the meeting of the League.

It is likely to be argued that Abyssinia is still an independent nation and that all organised resistance has not yet ended.

A strong appeal for further support from other Nations is expected to be made. —Reuter's Special.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

Will Make Workers In India More Efficient, Says Chetty At Geneva

GENEVA: June 23.

At the International Labour Office Conference, Mr. Chetty supported holidays with pay declaring that it would make workers in India more efficient and more contented. He added:—

"As long as Trade Unionism in India is in its infancy and the present political system prevails, if the Government takes up the attitude that this is a matter for mutual agreement between employers and workers, it will be widely interpreted as evasion of its duty."—Reuter.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON: June 23.

Announcing that the American Government had approved of the appointment of Signor Suvich as Italian Ambassador in United States, Mr. Cordell Hull stated that approval did not raise the question of recognition of the Italian annexation of Ethiopia.—Reuter.

CURFEW ORDER IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, June 23.

Following the recent attacks on convoys, in which two British soldiers were killed and two wounded, the authorities have taken an unprecedented step in imposing curfew order on the Jerusalem-Jaffa Road for a distance of 16 miles from the city.

No traffic or pedestrians will be allowed between 7 in the evening and 4-30 in the morning within an area of 500 metres on either side of this section of the highway through the Judean hills.—Reuter.

PLAN TO FIGHT CONGRESS

Monghyr Zamindars Form District Election Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA: June 23.

It is understood that the work of rallying Zamindars to fight the Congress in the coming elections is actively pushed forward while individual zamindars are being sent for and evidently spoken to at Ranchi, the summer capital of the Province. Meetings of zamindars are being sought to be held in various districts in order to prepare them for the coming contest.

Such a meeting was held at Monghyr recently and was attended by about 16 to 18 leading zamindars of the District. Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Singh, Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh's principal lieutenant, who also happens to own some zemindari in the District, is stated to have addressed the meeting exhorting the zamindars to organise themselves and to fight Congress. He is reported to have urged that their pusillanimity in allowing the Congress to capture Distt. Board during the last elections had been an act of political suicide and that they must now be up and doing.

COMMITTEE FORMED.

It is reported that a District Election Committee was ultimately formed to fight elections with Raja Sir Raghunandan Prasad Singh, as President, his nephew, Raja Deokinandan Prasad Singh, as Vice-President and Rai Bahadur Dalip Narayan Singh, Rai Bahadur Lachhmi Prasad Sinha, Babu Rajniti Prasad Sinha, Rai Bahadur Deonandan Prasad Singh, and Babu Kedarnath Goenka as members of the Committee. The last-named is to be the Secretary and Treasurer.

Aircraft Training And 'Plane Incident On "Normandie"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 23.

In the normal circumstances it should not be necessary for aircraft to fly low over shipping during training, declared Sir Phillip Sassoon replying to a question in Commons concerning yesterday's mishap on "Normandie."

He added that all the circumstances connected therewith were being carefully investigated and he was unwilling to say more at present.

10 MILLIARD FRANCS TO GOVT.

PARIS: June 23.

The Senate adopted by 184 votes to 90 the Bill authorising the Bank of France to advance to Government ten milliard Francs.—Reuter's Special.

LORD WILLIAM CECIL DEAD

LONDON, June 23.

The death has occurred of Lord William Cecil, Bishop of Exeter.—Reuter.

CITY FATHERS AND MATRIC RESULT

Requisition Meeting Of Corporation To Be Held On July 2.

In order to consider the proposition of requesting the Bombay Corporation's representative on the Senate of the Bombay University to move the University authorities to grant such relief as may be possible to the successful matriculation candidates, a special meeting of the Corporation, convened on a requisition, will be held at the Municipal office on July 2 at 4 p.m.

Freedom Of Straits For Soviet Fleet

FRENCH SUPPORT TO DEMAND

Dardanelles Conference Faced With Wider Issues

LONDON: June 23.

Reports from Montreux this morning suggest a slight rift between Turkey and Russia.

RUSSIA AND TURKISH DRAFT.

M. Litvinoff is apparently not entirely satisfied with the provisions of the Turkish Draft Convention, by which the Soviets and other Riparian Powers would be enabled to move a 25,000 ton battleship in and out of the Straits.

BLACK SEA AS CLOSED PRESERVE.

The Soviet, it is also reported, desire that the Black Sea become a closed preserve, and no foreign warships be admitted beyond the Dardanelles.

FRENCH SUPPORT.

In view of the Franco-Soviet Mutual Assistance Pact, the freedom of the Straits to the Soviet fleet will assume a place of prime importance and the Soviet viewpoint will have France's blessing.

The general impression is that the Conference will eventually assume a far wider task than that of hammering out the Straits Convention and will become a general conference on Mediterranean security.

EMPIRE DEFENCE QUESTION.

In view of this, great interest attaches to the appointment of Mr. Stanley Bruce as President, some observers seeing herein evidence that the question of Empire defence will be in the forefront during the discussions.

Mr. Bruce's appointment is also interesting historically in view of the part played by the Australian forces in the Dardanelles in the Great War.

The Conference attended to routine work this morning. There was a private meeting of the delegates for consideration of the Turkish Draft Convention.

ACCEPTANCE OF PRINCIPLE.

All the delegations to the Dardanelles Conference expressed readiness to accept the Turkish Draft Convention as a basis for discussion, but most of them indicated points of detail on which they made reservations.—Reuter.

OMISSION IN TURKISH CONVENTION

Remilitarisation Of Straits

MONTREAUX, June 23.

Earl Stanhope drew attention to the absence of the mention of the remilitarisation of the Straits in the Turkish draft convention to which Britain was agreeable. Another notable omission related to the Straits Commission. As this was an international waterway, the principle of an international commission, without interfering with Turkey's sovereign rights, should not be abandoned.—Reuter.

FRANCE FOR REGIONAL PACT

Sanctions May Go But Other Problems Remain, Says Delbos

PARIS, June 23.

Continuation of sanctions could not be more than a symbolic gesture, without real effectiveness, declared M. Delbos making a declaration of Government's foreign policy in the Chamber. Raising of sanctions was accompanied by other problems, the solution of which needed negotiations which should end in consolidation of peace

Referring to Germany he said: "However sincere France's will for understanding, how could they forget the lessons of experience and facts?"

He stressed the need for speeding up Regional Pact negotiations and the need for a Danubian Pact open to all Central European Powers. He pointed out that Germany had not yet replied to the British questionnaire and added that France would examine the German suggestions with a sincere desire to find tne basis of agreement on principle of indivisible peace threatening no one.

MEDITERRANEAN PROBLEM.

M. Delbos declared that it was equally necessary to associate all Mediterranean States in agreement guaranteeing that no hegemony would be established in the Mediterranean. He hoped an agreement would reached in West Europe, ending the crisis which began when Germany violated the Locarno Pact on March 7. France was persuaded that Italy would collaborate in these talks. In order to improve the general economic situation France would demand the summoning of a Commission to study European unity created by M. Briand, the Commission to include all European States, whether League members or not, thus enabling participation of Germany.

After reference to possibilities of peace M. Delbos said that France's defences must be maintained at the level of the immediate necessities of national defence. The duty of France towards herself and her friends was to remain in a position to discourage all aggression.

The statement was also read by M. Blum in the Senate.—Reuter.

SWISS WARNING TO NEGUS

Expected To Leave Country Immediately After League Meeting

BERNE, June 23.

The Negus has been informed on behalf of the Swiss Government that he will be expected to leave Switzerland as soon as the meeting of the League Assembly on June 30 concluded.—Reuter.

Nazi Control Over Synthetic Rubber Production

BERLIN, June 23.

Purchase, sale and manufacture of synthetic rubber has been placed under control of State. Rubber manufacturers and buyers must have special licence for carrying on their business.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. LOST AND FOUND.

Lost a rolled-gold watch. From Bori Bunder to Apollo Bunder. The Founder will be rewarded. Write to Box No. 6418, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Representatives are wanted to sell the well-known publications of The Standard Literature Co. Ltd. on commission basis. Full details on applying to P. O. Box 213, Calcutta. (3414).

Wanted a B. Sc. with Principal Physics for Demonstrator's post. Apply immediately stating minimum salary to Principal, M. T. B. College, Surat. (3415)

Wanted experienced canvassers throughout the Presidency on Rs. 100 besides commission per month. Apply with stamp, Sanjivni Works, Solan (Simla). (6372).

Wanted a fully qualified temporary Nurse for Parekh Hospital, Surat on Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with full particulars before 26-6-36 to the Medical Officer. (3412)

Wanted—A Gujarati Graduate strong in English, Persian and Geography. Trained preferred. Apply stating teaching experience and minimum salary to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dharampur State (Dist. Surat). (3395)

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam.—Wanted District Superintendents and Special Superintendents to take charge of District Offices in the following Districts of Bombay Presidency on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 and Rs. 80 with increments and pension, T.A., Establishment charges and F.R.B. Fund Benefits: Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Thana, Karachi, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Hyderabad, Broach. Apply sharp giving full particulars and credentials to:—S. Y. Jadhav, Esq., Provincial Superintendent, Bank Road, Dharwar. Applications from other Districts of Bombay Presidency should reach the undersigned:—Inspector of Branches, B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Eranhipalam P. O., Malabar. (6364).

12. TO BE LET.

To let in Mahim, well-lighted and airy, four, five and six room-flats in Mahomed Jaffer House at Lady Jamshetji Road. Rents reasonable. Inquire there of Mehtaji. (6423).

To Let: Well Ventilated and lighted Blocks and half blocks with all conveniences. Rents moderate. Chitnis Building, Wadia Street, Tardeo. Apply fourth floor. (6421).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric Classes for October Examination in all subjects commenced at "Desai's Coaching Classes," Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (6397)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (6371).

Senior Cambridge Classes. Apply for prospectus S.P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (6398).

Bai Kahibai Hindu High School. Matriculation classes for October examination 1936. Only four periods daily 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Apply to the Principal. (3413)

Wanted:—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U.P. Govt. Applications for July Session 1936, are being entertained now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (6218).

Cambridge Senior—a mark of cultural education—For better prospects in India and abroad, pass this examination. Regular classes started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (3196).

Evening Classes for Bombay Matriculates October evening classes to be started by Sirdar High School, 379, Lamington Road. For admissions apply Principal. (3387).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Books sold at the Current Rate of Exchange. All English Books now sold at As. 11 a shilling. Economy effected 10 per cent. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3339).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents, Salary 100, Plus 25 travelling allowance to sell Hosiery and other useful articles of Ludhiana. Apply Popular Trading Co., (Regd.) Ludhiana. (6356).

Wanted by a leading life office capable agents on decent remuneration for Bombay and up-country. Apply Bharat & Co., Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6394).

121. DAILY WANTS.

"Once Tried Always Patronised." Why go to the Market during the Monsoon? Try The Star of Iran Restaurant for honest value and superior quality. We stock all kinds of provisions and tinned goods at Market Rates. Fresh supplies of all the popular brands of cigarettes, cigars and Burma cheroots. Only the finest aerated Waters and Ice sold here. If you want a snack light meals at cheap rates are always ready. Manager, Star of Iran Restaurant, Lentin Chambers, Dalal & Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (6410).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Earn Rs. 100|- monthly by securing orders for our fancy cloth and hosiery goods. Please ask for free particulars. The National Trading Co., Ludhiana (Punjab). 6404.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 16th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company UNIVERSAL BUILDING, 51, CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, 1936, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To Receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st December, 1935.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation from Office but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(3) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(4) To sanction the payment of Rs. 750 being other half of audit fees to Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy for completing the full audit alone for the year.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th June to 13th July, 1936, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
M. KANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
3426.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RUSTOMJI HIRJIBHOY KARANJIA, formerly Chargeman in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Kooka Building, Soparibaug Road, Parel ..... Deceased.
EDULJI COOVFRJI HYDERABADWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, formerly Manager Madan Theatres, Ltd., Colombo now retired, residing at D Block No. 11, Jer Baug, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 8th day of June, 1936.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioners Attorneys.
3423.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received, under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a Proposition for requesting the Corporation's representative on the Bombay University Senate to move the University authorities to grant such relief as may be possible to the unsuccessful candidates at the last Matriculation Examination, a SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, 1936, at 4 p.m. (B. T.)
By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1936.
3424.

BHAVNAGAR PORT DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Motor Transport Contractors for operating the Motor Omnibus Service between the Customs House and Deep Water Jetty at Bhavnagar for a period of 3 years.

Copies of the conditions and schedule may be obtained from the Port Office on payment of Re. 1.

Tenders should reach the Port Officer not later than 15-7-1936.
Port Officer,
Bhavnagar State.
Port Office Bhavnagar.
D|- 20-6-1936.
3421.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the share certificates Nos. 1352, P326 and P12003 for 8 fully paid shares Nos. 58430 to 58437, for 15 (Rs. 125 paid up) shares Nos. 170396 to 170410, and for 5 (Rs. 125 paid up) shares Nos. 149152 to 149156 respectively in the Imperial Bank of India (Bombay Register) issued in the name of the undersigned have been lost or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the share certificates in any way.
MUNCHERSHAH DHUNJIBHAI D. GILDER.

ACRISTOL
Prevents "fogging" of Spectacles, Wind Screens, etc. Preserves and polishes Camera and Movie Camera Lenses.
Rs. 1|8|- & Rs. 2|- per bottle.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT No. 1750 of 1935.

NAINMAL PRATAPMAL, trading as Jitta Amichand and Co. .. Plaintiffs.
vs.
JAYWANTLAL HIRACHAND DESAI, trading as Dilaj and Co., at 22, Apollo Street, in Bombay and residing at Agra Road, Ghatkopar in the Suburban District of Thana... Defendant.

To,
JAYWANTLAL HIRACHAND DESAI, Esqr.,

The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit against you under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure for Rs. 2,500 due in respect of a cheque, dated 27th August, 1935, with interest thereon at 2 per cent. per mensem and costs PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service (publication) hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 2,500 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
High Court, Bombay

Messrs PAYNE & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
(3418).

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1664 of 1934.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MIRZA EBRAHIM SHIRAZI and others ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 30th January, 1936. All that piece of land, situate at Mirza Allikhan Street, Bombay, with the messuages and tenements thereon, admeasuring 277 square yards and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1858 of the Mandvi Division and Municipal B Ward. No. 3446 (1), Street Nos. 15-19, will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 29th June, 1936, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1936.
(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg: Commissioner.
3402.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE OF MAMBADEVI PROPERTY

By order of the Official Assignee higher offers for Insolvents Raichand Motichand & Co's. Mambadevi property will be received by the undersigned with deposit upto 12 noon (S.T.) of TUESDAY, 30th June, 1936, and will be considered on Thursday 2nd. July, 1936, at 12-30 noon (S.T.) in the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B B and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the provisions of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the risk of the owners, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, 1936, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge, Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain, Wheat, Castorseeds, Cotton sweepings, Iron Packages, etc., etc., as also the following consignment colgong to Bilimoria Inv. R. R. 040466 of 3-10-35. 50 Bags fire clay senders Messrs. Dalmia Beniram and Co., consignees Gaekwar Sugar Works.

A descriptive list of booked consignments on which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen on the Office Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds, at Carnac Bridge Depot and at important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Commencing Saturday, 27th
AT
ROXY TALKIES
IMPERIAL'S
"MAHA MAYA"
ILLUSTRIOUS SCREEN EPIC Depicting the great and glorious sacrifice of a mother of her only son for a noble cause.
Featuring
JILLOO, PRAMILLA, LALITA, GULAM MAHOMED KUMAR, ABDUL, ASUJI, SYED AHMED and Others.
Director: GUNJAL.
From 27th June at
ROXY TALKIES
"MAHA MAYA"

THERE IS NOT A THING
on which we, Indians do not differ
BUT
HOLY CRIME
HOLY CRIME
HOLY CRIME
HOLY CRIME
HUNS PICTURES'
Maiden Musical Social
is the ONLY EXCEPTION
Those who have seen it say at the top of their voice
"HOLY CRIME
is a Wonder-Production"
SEE IT FOR YOURSELF
We guarantee you will join the admirers of
HOLY CRIME
HOLY CRIME
HOLY CRIME
HOLY CRIME
Featuring:—
RATNAPRABHA
INDIRA WADKAR
LEELA CHITNIS
MASTER VINAYAK
BABURAO PENDHARKAR
—A Tuneful Social—
AT
MAJESTIC
Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

HURRY UP
YE SEDATE AND SOBER FOLK.
Dispel Your Blues!
FAIL NOT TO SEE
"AKKAL-NA-BARDAN"
PREMIER FILMS' HILARIOUS COMEDY
Featuring:
HIRA, JAMSHEDJI, AMMU JAMNA, ALIDADAN, SYED AHMED, RUSTOM POONAWALA, GULAM RASOOL and GANI.
Director: HOMI MASTER.
FOURTH WEEK
FOURTH WEEK
AT
ROXY TALKIES
CHARNI ROAD.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WARNER BROS. PRESENT
GEORGE ARLISS
IN
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S GREAT PLAY
"OLD ENGLISH"
"OLD ENGLISH"
The SAGA of a STOIC
"WHAT A GRAND OLD SINNER HE WAS"!
with
BETTY LAWFORD
and an ALL-STAR Cast
Book Now! 'Phone 21200

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Near Girgaum Tram Terminus
CHARNI ROAD,
Off Queen's Road,
THREE SHOWS DAILY: 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A STRANGE MARRIAGE!
Girls, what would you do ... if you married a perfect stranger ... if he never kissed you afterwards ... if you fell madly in love with him ... what would you do? You'll find a thrilling answer in M-G-M's picture of the great Ben AmesWilliams' most widely read story of the year.

JANET GAYNOR • ROBERT TAYLOR
IN
SMALL TOWN GIRL
with BINNIE BARNES LEWIS STONE • ANDY DEVINE • ELIZABETH PATTERSON • FRANK CRAVEN • JAMES STEWART
Directed by William A. Wellman
Produced by Hunt Stromberg
NEXT SATURDAY
The Stars of "CRUSADES" and "MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY"
LORETTA YOUNG
FRANCHOT TONE
in
"THE UNGUARDED HOUR"
with
LEWIS STONE
ROLAND YOUNG
DUDLEY DIGGES
Plans open. 'Phone 27787.

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BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Dwarka, Harij (N.G.) and Kapadwanj.
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Daily: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
6TH WEEK
COME and SEE
THE GREATEST SHOW IN TOWN
JEEVAN NAIYA
Unique Entertainment that you should not miss.
BOMBAY TALKIES' PICTURE
Starring
DEVIKA RANI

ALL OVER BOMBAY
They talk about Republic Pictures' Jungle serial in 31 parts.
1st instalment
15 parts.
DARKEST AFRICA
Starring
World's Greatest Animal Trainer CLYDE BEATTY and the 11-year-old Boy MANUAL KING.
With Wonderful fighting scenes of Wild Animals
Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45
AT
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.

"ONCE MORE"
They shout out even when they know the screen won't respond
It is the magic of Delicious Songs from
HOLY CRIME
being shown at
MAJESTIC

AROUND THE COURTS

Yet another burglary in the city is reported to-day.

A Marwari's shop was broken into this morning at Kika Street and property worth about Rs. 1,500 was stolen.

The shop is on the second floor of a building and it is reported that the lock attached to its doors was broken and an entrance thus effected by the burglars.

The Pydhownie Police are investigating the matter.

As a sequel to a fall from a jumbal tree at Santa Cruz on Saturday last, an 11-year old boy, named Safoor, sustained a fracture and was immediately removed to K. E. M. Hospital.

He died in the hospital, this morning.

Three persons were arrested last night by Inspector Sheikh Hussain, of the Byculla Police Station when he raided a building in De Lima Street where, it is alleged bets on American closing futures were being accepted.

The police seized a number of chits on which bets are stated to have been recorded and also cash found on the persons arrested.

Alleged Card Gambling

At Kamatipura, last night the Nagpada Police raided a house where card gambling was in progress and arrested six persons.

The men were taken to the police station and later offered bail.

Order Of Trial Judge Reversed In Suit Over Two Buffaloes

BOMBAY, Tuesday,

Important observations on the question of jurisdiction of courts was made by the Full Court consisting of Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief, Judge and Mr. M. D. Lalkaka, of the Small Causes Court in making the rule absolute in a suit filed by Messrs. Morarji Gopal and Co. to recover from Ramanarayan Rammangalsingh two buffaloes or their value.

The Court observed:

"When a Court is called upon to exercise its inherent jurisdiction, the Court should give effect to the rule that if the Code itself contained provisions which could meet the necessity of the case in question, such provision should be followed and the inherent jurisdiction should not be invoked if the party applying for such relief had neglected to avail himself to the specific provisions.

"Thus where the legislature has intended that such cases of hardship as is alleged in the present case should be investigated by a superior court, it would be tantamount to circumventing the intention of the legislature to allow the defendant, by the purported exercise of inherent jurisdiction, to obtain in effect the relief which the defendant can get only by applying to a superior court under the express provisions of the Code."

Full Court's Decision

At the instance of the defendant a preliminary point was raised before the Full Court which granted a rule nisi against the order of the trial Court to the effect that the Full Court had no jurisdiction to interfere with the order made by the trial Court and it was contended that the order of stay passed in this suit under Section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure was not a decree or such a final order as was contemplated by Section 318 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act. The Full Court overruled this contention holding that it was an order in the suit which finally disposed of the suit so far as this Court was concerned.

In the present suit, the Full Court further observed, the defendant carried on business in Bombay and section 18 (b) had vested this Court with absolute jurisdiction to try this suit without making it absolutely necessary for the plaintiffs to obtain any leave of the Court. Moreover the legislature having thought fit not to place any restriction on the plaintiffs' choice where the defendant resided or did business within the jurisdiction even though the entire cause of action might have arisen outside the jurisdiction, "prima facie" the plaintiff as "arbiter litis" had the right to select his own forum and it was a right that ought not to be lightly interfered with. In cases where the defendant was aggrieved by the choice of forum made by the plaintiffs, the remedy provided by law was to apply to a superior court under sec. 22 to 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The High Court having applied sec. 24 (1) and (2) to this Court, it was competent to the defendant in this suit to have moved the High Court to transfer this suit to the Andheri Court, which the defendant had not chosen to do.

Order Vacated

In this suit the witnesses were all available at Andheri, a place about 13 miles away and less than 45 minutes journey by Railway. Although it might be a little more convenient to the defendant to have his suit tried in the Andheri Court, that was all that could be said in support of his appeal to this Court to exercise its inherent jurisdiction and it was difficult to see how under such circumstances the defendant could urge that the trial of the suit in this Court was bound to result in a defeat of the interest of justice or would amount to an abuse of the process of the Court.

Under the circumstances the Full Court held that the order made by the trial Judge under the inherent jurisdiction of the Court could not stand and should be vacated. The rule was therefore made absolute with costs with a direction that the suit should be placed on board for trial on merits.

Mr. V. M. Mone for Plaintiffs.
Mr. Gulamali G. Merchant for Defendant.

CHOTA UDEPORE "EN FETE"

8th Anniversary Of Maharaja's Installation

CHOTA UDEPORE, June 22.

A correspondent wires from Chota Udepore as follows:—

The eighth anniversary of installation of His Highness Shrimant Natwarsinghji, Maharaja Saheb, was celebrated on the 20th when in the morning the booming of guns at daybreak announced the happy occasion. State subjects assembled in temples and mosques and prayed for his highness.

At an informal gathering of Bhayats, officers and citizens of the State, a photograph of his highness, who is absent in Kashmir, was garlanded and his message was read out by Rao Bahadur A.K. Kulkarni, the Dewan Saheb, who also delivered a speech.

Candy and prizes were distributed to the school children and announcement of opening of the sixth standard in the local English school made. A school has been also opened at Rangpur and a model farm and agricultural school at Chota Udepore in honour of the occasion. The prisoners were not forgotten and got a big feast.

A garden party and fireworks concluded the function.—A. P.

NEW SANITARY INSPECTORS

65 Out Of 150 Candidates Pass Bombay Municipal Examination

Out of the 150 candidates who appeared for the Sanitary Inspectors' examination held in May 1936, the following 65 have passed, subject to the approval of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London.

The names of the first seven candidates are shown according to the marks obtained by each and the rest are arranged in alphabetical order. The first seven pass the examination with distinction.

P. Bhaskara Pillai, R. J. Joglekar, (L.C.P.S.), Y. V. Subendar, Ramchandra Gopal Shide, Bhagwandas J. Bhatia, Chhotalal G. Vyas, M Abdul Majid Khan, Natverlal M. Acharya, V. R. Alate, S. Babian, N. H. Bailiff, (L.C.P.S.), P. N. Balakrishna Pillai, M. Bash Malick, Bhupatrai P. Bhatt, Shantilal Ganpatram Bhatt, N. M. Chamukutty Nair, Birendra Kumar Choudhury, K. R. Damodaran Nair, Natverlal Keshavlal Dave, S M. Dave (M.B.B.S.), Gopinath pande, Sesh Kumar Dixit, M. Deshpande, Sesh Kumar Dixit, M. B. Ebenezar, Mohd. Umar A. Fazulani, G. D. George, Bhupesh Chandra Goopta, C. D. Haimnath, Harchand J. Jagani, K. T. Jagasia, Motilal S. Jain, N. H. Janjale, K. Kailasam Iyer, J. R. Kale, Bhalchandra S. Khare, Mohanlal L. Kohli, V. V. Krishna Moorty, A. G. Mathews, Chunilal S. Modi, Mohd. Hussain Quraishi, Damodhar M. Mokasdar, S. V. Nanjundiah, K. P. Paranjpe, Desaibhai S. Patel, Mohanlal Ambalal Patel, H. K. Phadke, S. J. Pingle, Mohandas K. Punjabi, Jayantilal G. Purohit, M. Rajiah, K. V. Ramachar, S. I. H. Rizvi, Mati Lal Saha, B. V. Sane, S. V. Sathe, C. L. Seethapathy, Kantilal B. Shah, Gyan Singh Shekhawat, Meduri Suryanarayana (B.Sc.), Govind Ramchandra Tare, Jia Lal Tiku, Braj Mohan Tiwari, Sarjoo Prasad Tiwari and A. Charles Wesley.

Parsis Congratulate King At Birthday Celebration Meeting

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A crowded meeting of the Parsis of Bombay was held on Tuesday morning at the Krishna Cinema, Theatre, under the auspices of the Parsi Patriotic League to celebrate the birthday of King Edward VIII. Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, presided.

On the motion of Khan Saheb Dadachanji, the meeting passed a resolution congratulating King Edward on his birthday and wishing him long life and prosperity. The meeting further assured the King of the loyalty of the Parsis to the British Raj and the Royal Family.

The meeting further prayed that during the reign of the present King the progress made by the Parsis so far, may be maintained. It was further hoped that during the reign of the present King, India might smoothly advance towards Swaraj and attain that status enjoyed by the Dominions.

The President was authorised to send a copy of the resolution to the Governor of Bombay.

Their Creed

Mr. Behram Karanjia in the course of his speech said that it was the creed of the Parsis to be devoted and loyal to the Crown. It was the humble offering and reverence to the throne, of the Parsis, which had bound together the mighty Empire. Parsis had never been found wanting in their devotion to their constitutional ruler. That had been the case even in Iran.

The speaker prayed that Parsis should be treated equally with the other communities, in offering them posts in the Government, especially when that community had remained loyal to the Throne.

After a vote of thanks, to the Chair, the audience were entertained to a Film.

MYSORE RULER FOR EUROPE

Leaves Capital "En Route" To Bombay

MYSORE: June 22.

The Maharaja of Mysore, who is proceeding to Europe, left the Capital of his State this morning by car.

The Maharaja and Party will leave for Madras from Bangalore to-morrow morning, from where they will go to Bombay the same night.—A.P.

The C. P. and Berar Provincial Clerks' Association, Nagpur is contemplating to start night classes in order to enable Government clerks and others to appear for University Examinations, if sufficient candidates are forthcoming.

CITY TENANTS ORGANISE

Committee Favouring Charter Of Rights Formed

The representatives of several tenants' and other organisations including the Girni Kamgar Union the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Workers' Unions, the Bombay Tenants' Union, the Municipal Employees Union, the Tenants' Committees formed in Madanpura, Kamatipura, and the Bombay and Suburban committees of the Congress Socialist Party was held yesterday, Mr. V. B Karnik presiding.

After some discussion Mr. Indulal Yajnik moved that "the Bombay Tenants' General Committee be formed consisting of the representatives of the tenants and other public organisations, and accepting the principle of Bombay Tenants' Charter of Rights with a view to work for the amelioration of the conditions of the tenants in the city and suburbs of Bombay."

The resolution was seconded by by Mr. Zulmiram Chowdhary and was adopted by a large majority.

Only the delegates of the Bombay Tenants' Union voted against it and left the meeting as they had no mandate from their own committee to co-operate with any new tenants' organisation.

Report Called For

A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Karnik, Yajnik, Bukhari was then appointed to consider the draft Charter or Tenants Rights and submit a report to the Central Committee. Messrs. Yajnik and others were then appointed provisional secretaries of the committee.

The meeting then considered the serious situation that had been caused by the notices of eviction served by the Municipality on the tenants of Improvement Trust Chawls in Agripada, Imamwada and other localities and decided to hold a series of tenants' meetings during this week culminating in a public meeting on Sunday next, to urge the Municipality to withdraw forthwith these notices and to prohibit the Commissioner from levying any extra rent in view of the provision of electric lights on stair-cases, water taps and W.C.'s.

A resolution requesting all associate organisations to contribute their mite towards the expenses of the committee, terminated the meeting.

Fort Tenants' Committee

A meeting of some Congress and other workers living in the Fort was held yesterday night when Mr. Yajnik explained the principles of the Tenants' Charter and the general lines of the tenants' movement in the city. The meeting then decided to form the "Fort Tenants' Committee" and to elect its representative on the Tenants' Central Committee.

TYPHOID PREVENTION

Bandra Municipality's Circular

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Monday.

Consequent on the report of several cases of typhoid within the limits of Bandra, Dr. Dias the President, has issued a leaflet to instruct the public how to prevent typhoid.

The leaflet states that the symptom of enteric or typhoid is continued fever of 3 or 4 weeks with a tendency to diarrhoea, and often begins with a simple headache, lassitude and malise. Describing the run of the fever the circular states that in the first stage for about a week or ten days the fever gradually rises. In the second, which may last a week or more, it remains continuously high with slight diurnal remissions and during the third stage the fever gradually falls and the temperature becomes normal.

The fever is due to the introduction in the intestines of a specific organism either directly or by water or by food. The discharges of a patient contain typhoid germs and if not thoroughly destroyed are likely to contaminate water, milk and other food directly or through the house fly.

The following preventive measures are advised:—

Water and milk should be boiled well and well water should not be drunk.

Vegetables and fruits which are eaten uncooked should be first washed with boiled water.

Shell fish should be avoided and food stuffs protected from flies.

Food stuffs sold in shops which are contaminated with flies and dust should not be eaten.

The President urges every case of typhoid to be immediately reported to the Health Officer so that all necessary measures may be taken to prevent spread of the infection.

YOU WILL NOT FEAR THE UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE

IF YOU ARE INSURED!
An ASHOK policy holder is not worried by the thought of retirement, provision for the future of his family, the education of his children, and the dowries of his daughters. For an ASHOK policy assures him a sufficient sum for his needs . . . on easy terms. Consult a representative—or a prospectus.
ASHOK INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:
9, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE GIRL WITH THE GOLDEN VOICE
Miss Sardar Akhtar
singing melodious and tuneful songs in the exquisitely superb
INDIAN TALKIE
Pia-ki-Jogan
PROMODE CHANDRA—MERWAN IRANI
—KRISHNA KUMARI—D. MANEK—
and a host of others in their romantic and memorable roles
A DELIGHTFUL TALE OF LOVE & SACRIFICE
Two Shows Daily: 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—Dhobi Talao, Bombay
Plans Open 'Phone 22666.

DURGA KHOTE COMES "HOME"!
PRABHAT'S "King of Ayodhya" introduced her to the audible screen
and
PRABHAT'S "Maya Machhindra" established her as a 1st class Artiste.
Wait to see her in a Glorious Role
in

(IMMORTAL FLAME)
AT
KRISHNA
FROM
Sat. 4th July
Supported by:—
Shanta Apte,
Vasantee,
Chandramohan,
K. Narayan,
B. Nandrekar,
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KOLA ASTIER
AN EXTRACT OF AFRICAN "KOLA NUT"
(1) This Tonic contains the essence of Kola nut and cafein.
It is a heart regulator, and a tonic for nervous diseases and anæmia It is effective in convalescence.
(2) Kola Astier invigorates the muscles rapidly.
Take Kola Astier in water, milk, wine, Tea or Coffee. It tastes pleasant.
RELIEVES CARDIAC, TROUBLE, NERVOUS DISORDER BRAIN FAG, AND GENERAL DEBILITY IN A FEW WEEKS.
AT ALL CHEMISTS.
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Distributors for Bombay.
BHOGILAL PREMCHAND & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

WHY THIS STEP-MOTHERLY TREATMENT?

Motion Picture Society Demands Equal Treatment With Broadcasting

The Secretary of the Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, writes:

The fourth annual general meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India was held at the office of the Society, in Bombay, on Saturday last, Rai Saheb Chunilal presiding.

The President in the course of his speech said:

"Our President, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who has been unexpectedly called away on important professional business, is unfortunately unable to attend the fourth annual general meeting of our Society

Although Dr. Deshmukh, being a very busy man, has not been able to attend many meetings of the Society during the year of his presidentship, I can tell you from personal experience that he has been ever ready to extend to us his sympathy and help whenever occasion demanded. Dr. Deshmukh has further promised to do all in his power for the progress of the Society whenever his services are needed. On your behalf as well as on behalf of the film industry I express gratitude to Dr. Deshmukh for the sympathy and support he has given so far and his willingness to continue to serve the Society in every way possible in the future.

HYDERABAD TRAGEDY.

Before proceeding with our work to-day, let me express on your behalf our deep sorrow at the recent cinema fire tragedy in Hyderabad (Deccan) and our appreciation of the immediate step taken by the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam by way of Enquiry Committee into the cause of the fire. Considering the latest report that "as the result of these inspection four cinemas have been closed owing to certain defects found by the inspecting officers", I would urge the Political and Foreign Department of the Government of India to see that the cinemas in other Indian States are kept in proper condition for prevention of such tragedies in the future.

STRENGTHEN THE SOCIETY.

The annual report of the Motion Picture Society for the year 1935-36 is now before you, and you will agree with me that the record of the Society's activities is worthy to be proud of. I see, however, that there are producers, distributors, exhibitors and others interested in the industry who are still keeping aloof from the Society. To them I have to say that their interests are with the Society, not outside it. To them I must also say that in time to come it is the indigenous film that will reign supreme in India and, therefore, it is imperative that they join forthwith an organisation which can take care of their interests right from the start.

If there is any one object of the Society which has drawn various types of people into its fold, it is its ideal to encourage the use of the motion pictures in education. I am sure that as time goes on, the Society will gain strength and fulfil its objects of making the film a powerful factor in education.

In this connection, I must deplore the attitude of the Government who have declined to remove the duty of 16mm cameras and projectors. It is in the face of such a reply that I regret that India is not a manufacturing country. If cameras and projectors were manufactured in India, they would be available cheaply and individual motion picture production and exhibition would have progressed as it has in the West where it has even become a medium of relieving unemployment. But we are not even an iota nearer to manufacture of cameras and projectors in India and, therefore, we must seek from Government the help we need. The least that Government could have done is that they could have agreed to waive the duty on cameras and projectors used for purely educational purposes. This would have induced professors and teachers to produce amateur educational pictures according to their requirements and would have given impetus to the wide use of films in educational institutions.

NEED OF EXPERTS.

But the use of the educational film is an all-India problem although educational itself is a transferred subject in the hands of our Ministers. Provincial Governments are spending small sums through their rural reconstruction allowances on education through the motion picture but I feel all that expenditure, if not altogether wasted, is at least overlapped. If there were a central organisation on the lines of the Industrial or the Agricultural Conference which could lay down the policy to be followed in connection with rural reconstruction through the film, it would mean that the money would be spent to the best advantage. Rural reconstruction as at present carried on by Government requires modification. It must come through the teacher, be he in the village or the town or the city, as it is he who is so to say the 'personna grata' in the village who can understand what type of film is needed with a view to educate the masses, which is after all the principal purpose of rural reconstruction. Government have already once burnt their fingers in their Railway Publicity Department in respect of film propaganda because they did not take the advice of proper experts. Let them do so now in the rural reconstruction movement if money spent for film propaganda is not to be wasted. A central organisation must be appointed which can take cognizance of all matters connected with the educational film. I am sure the Motion Picture Society of India as it stands to-day would admirably serve the purpose.

I would like to suggest that Government should hold an annual film exhibition on the lines of those held in Venice and other continental countries and give prizes for the best film of the year so that Indian producers might be encouraged.

WHY DISCRIMINATE?

Government have all along promised to extend the same treatment to the film industry as to broadcasting On the latter, Government spent last year 35 lakhs of rupees while they have done little or nothing for the film industry. I would like to emphasise the fact that the radio, however great its value, can appeal only to the ear while the talking film appeals to both the ear and the eye. It, therefore, behoves the Government whose interest in schemes for rural reconstruction is unexpected directions has recently been re-awakened, to allot at least an equal amount if not more than that allocated for broadcasting, for rural propaganda through films.

I would like to refer to the importance of statistics for the guidance and progress of every industry. The Governments in all the progressive countries of the world pay special attention to the compilation of these statistics besides being always willing to help any organization engaged in this work. Considering the amount of revenue the film industry pay directly and indirectly to the Central Exchequer, Government should at least help the Motion Picture Society of India which has done such valuable service both to the industry and to Government by compiling statistics which are not generally available and which have entailed considerable expenditure of time and money to obtain.

A SUGGESTION.

Taking into consideration the work and activities of the Society in the past, I would like to suggest that the Society concentrates its attention on building up a good library of books and films.

Before I conclude I welcome on your behalf a new personality in Sunalini Devi who has rendered most valuable service to the Society. It is only through her efforts that a large collection of funds has been made available for the Society.

After the adoption of the Fourth Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Statement of accounts for the year 1935-36, the meeting proceeded with the work of the election of Office-bearers.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna was unanimously elected President, while Mr. H. G. Jagirdar, Managing Proprietor of Messrs. Select Talkie Distributors, was elected Vice-President for the current official year.

Messrs. G. A. Godambe & Co. and Messrs. V. N. Deshpande & Co. have been again appointed as Solicitors and Auditors respectively.

MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFIED

CONTAINS ESSENCE OF NEEM, BABOOL & OTHER CLEANSING & ANTISEPTIC MEDIUMS.

THE SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD., WADALA, BOMBAY 15.

Indian News From Here And There

CONCESSION FOR POLITICALS

U. P. Prisons Chief's Circular To Superintendents

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAINI TAL, June 22.

It is said that the Inspector General of Prisons has issued circulars asking opinion of Superintendents of Jails throughout the United Provinces regarding certain proposed concessions granted to prisoners as demanded by Jogesh Chatterji, in whose case certain concessions were made on his going on hunger strike.

ANOTHER STRIKE OF BHANGIS

(From A Correspondent)

The Municipal sweepers of Bhilsa, a small town in C. P. have struck work since June 14th, due to a cut in their small wages. They also complain of treatment by the warders and some Municipal members.

Far from giving a fair consideration to the Bhangis' grievances the Municipality ordered them to vacate their huts built on Municipal lands within 24 hours. They have refused to leave their premises and are determined to continue the struggle till their grievances are redressed.

RURAL UPLIFT IN NAVSARI

(From our Correspondent).
BARODA, June 20.

A Rural Uplift League has been formed in Maroli village in Navsari District. Mr. Gulabhbhai Kanthadji Desai is the President and Messrs. Chagganlal M. Mehta and Chotubhai K. Mehta are its Secretaries. The aims and objects of the League are to provide proper amenities to village folk by starting schools, library and other institutions and improving roads, etc. It is understood that certain philanthropists have agreed to donate big sums to make it an ideal uplift centre.

U. P. Move To Check Drug Evil

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAINITAL, June 22.

As a measure of temperance and to prevent cut throat competition (which became prevalent this year, on the abolition of the surcharge system in the Excise shops, which had been auctioned) the Excise Commissioner, United Provinces, is considering the fixing of minimum rates for selling drugs. For some big cities the minimum rates have already been fixed which are Rs. 10 per seer more than the rates charged under the Surcharge System. The higher price is regarded as likely to reduce the consumption of opium, Ganja and Charas.

PROTEST MEETING NEXT SUNDAY

Ban On Prajamandal Workers And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent.)
SAYAJIGANJ, June 22.

A protest meeting will be held on Sunday next, in connection with the prohibitory orders passed on the three workers of the Baroda Prajamandal.

The news published in Janmabhoomi about the prohibition order served on Mr. Chhotabhai Sutaria is unfounded.

Mrs. Shardaben Mehta left for Ahmedabad and Dewan Sir Krishnamachariar is leaving to-night for Bombay.

The rain statistics: Baroda City has 3 inches in talukas of Baroda, Karjan and Sion 2-1/2 inches each, Dabhoi Petlad 2 inches, each, Gandevi 5-1/2 inches, Navsari 4-3/4, inches, Palsana 6 inches, Visnagar 3 inches, Mehsana 1-1/2 inches, Sidhpur 2 inches, Patna 1-1/2 inches and Kodinar 2-1/2 inches and Amreli 1/2 inch.

BANHATTI MURDER CASE SENSATION

Judge's Strictures Against Police Patel

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, (By Mail).

Dr. Harnikar and Mr. Deopur, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Dharwar, have taken up the work of enrolment of Congress members at Hubli from 17th instant. Local Congress Committee has taken up "Perfect-Roll" Campaign also in right earnest.

MURDER CASE SENSATION

Kallappa Badiger and Ninga Gaikwad were acquitted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Dharwar. The accused were charged with murder of one Hanmawa of Banhatti (Nargund Petha). The Judge in his judgment has remarked that necessary investigation be instituted against the Police Patel and the witnesses who were concerned with the case and if it was found that Hanmawa was really murdered the culprits, should be found out.

Prof. Gokak of Fergusson College, Poona, is shortly proceeding to England for higher studies. A send off was given to him at Dharwar in the Hall of Karnatak Vidyawardhak Sangh.

Mr. G. H. Veeranna, Proprietor Gubbi Dramatic Co., announced his donation of Rs. 100 to the Malla Sajjan Vyayam Shala, Dharwar, in his speech as President of the meeting held on the 8th anniversary day of the said institution.

Vidyaranya Anniversary day was observed at Belgaum at a meeting held in the "Arunoday" office.

Literary Qualification And Enrolment Problem

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, June 20.

Though Allahabad is a great education centre and has a large number of educated citizens yet only a few hundred applications were made for the enrolment of the provincial electoral rolls on literary qualifications. The reason for this apathy of the people seems to be the stringent rules and the great inconvenience in the procedure for getting enrolled. The queer alternative of appearing in a special examination failing the presentation of the necessary college diploma or degree was not liked by the people.

JAIN YOUTHS' CONFERENCE ENDS IN UPROAR

(From Own Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, June 21.

After a three days' Sessions the second Jain Youths' Conference dispersed to-day amidst uproarious scenes.

Yesterday the discussion about the widow remarriage in the open session led to a hot debate and the president anticipating ugly turn dissolved the meeting.

Mr. S. S. Patwardhan of the College of Science Nagpur, will be awarded the degree of Doctor of Science for his thesis in Zoology on "Structure and Mechanism of the Gastric Mill in Decapoda."

Some ladies from Jubbulpore are trying to reclaim fallen women of Nagpur, who will be taught some useful occupation.

CHHATARI'S NEXT MOVE

Rallying Reactionary Elements

(From Our Correspondent)
NAINITAL, June 22.

Consequent upon the resignation of Nawab Sir Ahmed Khan of Chhatari and Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusuf from Mr. Jinnah's Muslim Party, it is most likely that a new Muslim Party will be formed in U.P. allied to the Nationalist Agriculturist Party.

It is said both the Nawabs are anxious to enlist Muslim support for themselves. They hope to get additional support from the Nationalist Agriculturist Party because they are said to have become unpopular among Muslims and it is likely, they were offered serious opposition from Muslim Leaguers and Nationalist Muslims.

In this connection a meeting of certain prominent Muslims of the Province will be held here among whom will be Sir Mohammed Yakub, Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Sir Yamin Khan, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Nawab Sir Mohamed Yusuf and the Nawab of Chhatari.

INDIAN INTERESTS ABROAD

Karachi Businessmens' Deputation To Sir Feroz Khan Noon

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, June 22.

Sir Ferozkhan Noon, High Commissioner-designate for India met a deputation of the Indian mercantile community this morning. They urged upon him the necessity of bringing about perfect understanding between India and foreign countries. Mr. Jamshed Mehta who led the deputationists referred to the obtaining of trading facilities for Indians abroad and said that India was spending millions for purchasing goods and other machinery from foreign countries and as the compensation they claimed that their students be trained in foreign concerns. Mr. Mehta then referred to the purchase of stores abroad by India Government and stressed that Indian goods be encouraged whatever be the cost.

Referring to the securing of monies due to Indians from foreign countries, Mr. Jamshed Mehta suggested the establishment of legal bodies in those countries, who would help Indians to recover the dues as other foreign nations do.

He then referred to film propaganda carried on against India in foreign countries, apparently with a view to disgrace them and appealed to Sir Feroz to do his best to stop it.

SIR FEROZ'S REPLY.

Sir Feroz, replying assured the deputationists that he would do his utmost to promote better relations between India and foreign countries and suggested to them the establishment of Research Committees which would train their intelligentsia in useful industries instead of the Indian student going abroad without any aim. When students returned home they found no work. With reference to the purchase of Indian stores he said Government had recently introduced the rupee tender system which proved beneficial to Indian trade. Government gave contracts to foreign concerns only when such articles were not produced in India. As regards recovery of monies, he would follow in the footsteps of his predecessors. Lastly in regard to film propaganda he advised them to shoot Indian films in English language with Indian surroundings and stage them in foreign countries which would show what India had done and remove misunderstandings. He would also lodge a protest against such propaganda.

Water Scarcity In Kolhapur

(From Our Correspondent).
KOLHAPUR, June 22.

The Kalamba tank, which used to supply water to Kolhapur, contains now dirty water, and so the authorities here were forced to stop all pipe water coming into the town, since 19th instant.

One can simply imagine the terrible hardships of the Kolhapur people, who are already caught in the deadly grip of the cholera epidemic! Under these circumstances H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja has issued an order to close all schools, colleges and state offices for twelve days ending with July. Well-to-do people are leaving the town for better places!

BRITISH OPEN GOLF

Cotton Creates New Record

LONDON, June 23.

Although the course was showing signs of ravages of yesterday's tempest and it was raining, the Open Golf Championship begun on the Hoylake and Wallasey courses. Yesterday's postponement means that championship proper only starts on Thursday. The final rounds are being played on Saturday.

Leading scores at 2 p.m.:—

HOYLAKE:—Alan Dailley 71; Charles Whitcombe 74, Ernest Whitcombe 75; J. H. Busson 77; Jack McLean 80; Sarazen 71; Mr. Wollam 74; Padham 75; James Adams 76; W. H. Davies 77.

WALLASEY:—W. Sithers 71; Ezar (America) 75; Taggart 76; Mathews from Roehampton 78; Bertgadd 68; Rees 71; Easterbrook 75; Reginald Whitcombe 76; Abe Mitchell 78.

Cox, Ryder Cup Player, 73; Bobby Locke (South Africa) 75; J. Busson 76; Branch 77.

LATER.

At Hoylake: Percy Alliss created the Course record with 69. Sam King 73; Leonard Crawley 75; Willie Coggin (America), Jim Ferrier, Harry Bentley (Native Champion) each 77.

Henry Cotton 68, creating fresh record. Ernest Whitcombe 71. Mr. Thomas of Formby 73, Turner (America), 74. Denny 72; Arthur Havers 74; Perry, holder, 76. Formby 73 Turner (America), 74.

M. C. C. AND AUSTRALIAN TOUR

LONDON, June 23.

The Marylebone Cricket Club have written to the Australian Board of Control accepting the "eight-ball over" for all matches of the Australian tour. It has been agreed that the experimental "1.-b.-w. rule" should be employed throughout the tour.—Reuter's Special

Derby Beats Warwickshire

LONDON, June 23.

In the match between Warwickshire and Derbyshire which commenced on June 20, Derby won by innings and ten runs.

Derby made 318 runs. Warwickshire made 109 and following on collected 199 (Wyatt 72; Townsend seven for 46).—Reuter's Special.

Miss Stammers Beats Violet King

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, June 23.

The Wimbledon Championships continued in glorious weather.

Women's Singles (first round) results:—Fraulein Horn (Germany) beat Mrs. Fabyan, seeded American Wightman Cup Player 6—3, 7—5.

Miss Susan Noel (Great Britain) beat Mrs. Allister (South Africa) 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Stammers (Gerat Britain) beat Miss Violet King (Great Britain 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Joan Saunders (Great Britain beat Miss Scriven (Great Britain) 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

Countess De la Valdene, formerly Senorita Dalvarez, beat Mrs. Kirk (Great Britain) 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Helen Jacobs (America) beat Mrs. Cable (Great Britain) 6—1, 6—1.

Countess Valdene and Miss Jacobs enter the third round.

Mmle. Jedrzejowska (Polish Champion), beat Miss Riddell (Great Britain) 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Dorothy Round had a great struggle against Miss Betty Nuthal (Great Britain) and won 9—7, 6—3. She entered the third round, having received bye in the first

Lakh Loss Due To Godavari Floods

RAJAHMUNDRY, June 21.

The reading of the flood level at the Godavari railway bridge is 52 feet. As a result of this sudden flood the timber merchants sustained a heavy loss, which is estimated at over a lakh of rupees.

The river Godavari receives the drainage from 115,000 square miles an area greater than that of England and Scotland combined and the maximum discharge is calculated roughly to be 1½ million cubic feet per second, more than 500 times that of the Thames at Staines and about three times that of the Nile at Cairo. The maximum flood recorded was on October 3, 1891, when the depth of the water over the anicut at Dowleswaram was about 17 feet. Again in 1900 the year in which the Godavari railway bridge was constructed, the reading was 62 8 which was the highest flood level at the bridge ever recorded.—United Press.

OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM DEFEAT MADRAS

Manager Of Side Optimistic About Berlin Prospects

MADRAS, June 22

The All-India Olympic Hockey team played their second match in Madras this afternoon on the M.U.C. grounds against a team representing All-Madras, beating them by 5 goals to 3. The Olympic Team left for Bangalore tonight from where they will proceed to Bombay en route to Berlin.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Professor Jaganath, manager of the team said: "We are going to Berlin not only to defend our world title at Hockey, but also as custodians and exponents of Indian culture and civilization. I have every confidence in the members of the team, and I feel sure that they will keep the flag flying wherever they go.

The good wishes and prayers of our own countrymen will spur us on to increasing efforts, and will go a long way in helping us to achieve victory at the next Olympiad 55 This year the team is as good as the previous year's and India should have no anxiety on this score.

The prospects of the team retaining the title are as bright as ever.—A.P.

A. I. LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS

CALCUTTA: (By Mail).

The following tournament dates have been sanctioned by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association:—

Calcutta Hard Court Campionships, Calcutta: Aug. 29th to Sept. 13th.

Rif-I-Am Open Tournament, Lucknow: Nov. 25th to Dec. 4th.

Bengal Championships, Calcutta: Dec. 3rd to Dec. 13th.

East India Championships, Calcutta: Dec. 22nd to Jan. 1st.

International Matches, South Club, Calcutta: Jan. 2nd to Jan. 3rd.

All-India Championships, Allahabad: Jan. 16th to Jan. 24th.

U.P. Championships, Lucknow: Jan. 24th to Jan. 31st.

Delhi Championships, Delhi: Feb. 1st to Feb. 7th.

Army and Punjab Championships, Lahore: Feb. 11th to Feb. 20th.

Western India Championships, Bombay: Feb. 18 to February 27. —A.P.

IT IS ON ALL TONGUES

HOLY CRIME

HUNS PICTURES' Maiden Social Musical

SEE IT FOR YOURSELF

at

MAJESTIC

You will understand

"WHY"

NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE!
Do you know the secret of success
This dismal question-mark must go out of your way before you can fulfil your fondest ambitions ..before you can reap success commensurate with your powers. The seeds of success are within you, but they need to be nourished. Write today for my free booklet of inspiration, "MASTER POWER".
Habibullah Saheb
PALLI HILL, BANDRA, BOMBAY.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Shud 5, 1992.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 4, 1355.
Parsi: Deh 22, 1305.
Hightide: 3-05, 15-28.
Lowtide: 8-40, 21-56.
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.
Improvements Committee, 3-10 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Parsi Voters Enorlment Committee. A public meeting at the C. J. Hall at 6 p.m. Sir Cowasji Jehangir presiding. Speeches on the "Importance of Enrolment Campaign in the Parsi Community and the City." Eligible voters present will be enrolled on the spot.

Thursday, June 25.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. "Naldera" with mails from London of June 11 due at 4 p.m.

Saturday, June 27.

S. S. "Ranpura" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Small Town Girl." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Dancing Fleet" to-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Roberta" daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Jack of All Trades." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Darkest Africa." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sangdil Samaj." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Klondike Annie." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"A Tale of Two Cities." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
REGAL—"These Three." Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Akkal-no-Bardan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Old English." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pia-Ki-Jogan." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia." Time as usual.
PALACE—"Last of the Pagans". Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Queen of the Jungle." Time as usual.

TEA PARTY TO SIR N. N. SIRCAR

To meet Sir N. N. Sircar and Lady Sircar, Mr. S. C. Majumdar of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society will give a tea party at the Willingdon Sports Club at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow.

SIROHI RAJYA PRAJA MANDAL

The annual gathering of the above mandal will be held on Thursday (25th June), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, when Sardar Vallabhbhai will preside.

SANGAT SABHA

Prof. N. R. Phatak will deliver his first address on Ramdas under the auspices of the Sangat Sabha to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A condolence meeting will be held in the Buddha Society's office, at Nair Building, Lamington Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m., to express sorrow at the death of Mr. V. S. Vyavaharkar, a life member and Vice-President of the Buddha Society.

CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BY REQUEST
RKO-Radio's Famous Musical
Roberta
with
IRENE DUNNE
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
Dance Sensations—Fashion Creations—Magic Melodies.

REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BEAUTIFULLY SINCERE!
.....A delicate subject has been handled with rare restraint and sympathy!
A PICTURE WHICH EVERY MAN & WOMAN MUST SEE!
Also ALL-COLOUR Silly Symphony
"COCK OF THE WALK"

FORT CO-OP. INSTITUTE

A special general meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held on Monday, the 29th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Institute to consider the proposed amendment to the Bombay Co-operative Societies' Rules 1927 published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and the modification suggested by the Managing Committee of the Fort Co-operative Institute.

VAISHYA SAMAJ

"The Executive Committee" of Vaishya Samaj, Bombay, at its meeting held on 10th instant sanctioned scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) to the poor and deserved students from the community.

PARSI VOTERS' MEETING

A public meeting of the Parsis has been convened to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., will preside. Speakers will address on the "Importance of the Enrolment Campaign to the Parsi community in the City."

Arrangements have been made for enrolment of women voters under the literacy qualifications at the Hall, where services of a dozen J.P.'s have been requisitioned for the purpose

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH FOUNDLING HOME

The Anath Arbhakalaya (Foundling Home) started on the 3rd May, 1936, under the auspices of the Deen Daya Sangh, at "Venu Niketan," Dadar, has received the following donations among others till the end of May, 1936:—Messrs. Raptakos, Brett & Co. Ltd. Rs. 51; Mr. Hargovandas Jeevandas, J.P. Rs. 51; Dadar Police Court Rs. 30; Mr. Anant Vishnu Kanvinde Rs. 15; Collection in charity box Rs. 10-5-6.

PERFECT-ROLL FOR WOMEN

Mr. Bhagvandas Kapadia, the Secretary of the Election Propaganda Committee of 'C' Ward writes:—

Under the new Indian Constitution, a good percentage of women have been given the right to vote, and they must take full advantage of it.

(1) Under the new Constitution a woman can vote if:—
(1) She can read and write.
(2) She is the mother or wife of a Government pensioner.
(3) She is married to a man paying Rs. 10 per month as rent.

The last day of getting enrolled is the 3rd of July.

Special arrangements are made for eligible voters to get them enrolled at all the Congress offices. If they cannot come personally, they must get the enrolment forms through someone, fill them up and send them to the nearest Congress office.

Nomination To Senate

In our yesterday's issue, it was stated that Dr. R. Krishnaswamy Naidu was returned unopposed to the Bombay University Senate by the Municipal Boroughs Constituency (Deccan Group). We now understand that Mr. M. R. Dhondhere has filed his nomination from the Constituency.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS ON A. I. C. C.

Election At Congress House On Friday

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—

Three nomination papers having been received for two additional members to be elected to the A. I. C. C. by the Bombay Delegates to the Lucknow Congress, the election will take place, as previously announced on the 26th June, at the Congress House. The polling hours are between 4 and 6 p.m. (S. T.), continuously.

Voting shall be by the process known as "Single transferable".

B. P. C. C. MEETING

The ordinary June meeting of the B. P. C. C. will be held on Friday, the 26th June, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

FAMINE IN BENGAL

B. P. C. C.'s Appeal For Generous Contributions

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

Harrowing tales are coming from Bengal of the wide-spread famine that is prevailing in several districts. People are dying without food and clothing and very little help is coming from outside. Relief work is being organised by the Sankat Tran Samity of which Acharya P. C. Ray is the moving spirit. At its meeting held on 19th June, the B. P. C. C. passed a resolution sympathising with the sufferers of the Bengal famine and making a grant of Rs. 25 as a token of their sympathy. We have to earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay to run to the rescue of these helpless sufferers in Bengal. Bombay is well-known for its sympathy for the suffering humanity. We are confident that its sympathy would be forthcoing on this occasion as well. All contributions, big or small, for the "Famine Fund" started by the Sankat Tran Samity will be thankfully accepted by the B. P. C. C. at the Congress House, Bombay—4.

Acharya P. C. Ray has thanked the B. P. C. C. and the citizens of Bombay for taking up the cause of sufferers in Bengal.

We are glad to announce that Messrs. Hirji Ghelabhai & Co., have donated Rs. 100 towards this Fund.

All these monies will be sent to Acharya P. C. Ray.

"Perfect Roll" At Santa Cruz

The Secretary, Santa Cruz C. C., writes:

The "Perfect Roll" work has been now completely organised at Santa Cruz and volunteers are going round from house to house for enrolling new voters. Each road has been entrusted to one volunteer. The public are, therefore, requested to co-operate with them and help them in every possible way. It is expected that by July 3rd, nearly 700 to 800 new voters will be enrolled.

A centre for this work has been opened at Khadi Bhandar, Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz. Rolls published by the Government are available there for inspection and forms also will be supplied to the new applicants.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME At The Capitol

From Wednesday June 24th, there will be that greatest of musical shows "Roberta" with Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and Irene Dunne. It is worth more than one visit, only to hear Miss Dunne sing "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes".

'Roberta' will be screened from Wednesday to Friday.

DEWAN BAHADUR HIRALAL KAJI

(From A Correspondent.)

Prof Hiralal L. Kaji, M.A., B.Sc., who gets Dewan Bahadurship in the Honour's List was born at Surat in 1886 and was educated at the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad. He secured the Telang medal for History and Economics in 1904 and served as a Professor at the Gujrat and Rajkumar Colleges before he was transferred to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, where he has been a distinguished Professor of Geography and Statistics in the I.E.S. Prof. Kaji is one of the leading co-operators of India and is a Vice-President of the All-India Co-operative Institute's Association and his books on Co-operation are authoritative expositions of the movement in India. He founded the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society and was its President till last year. He was nominated a Justice of the Peace and was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (Second class) in 1930.

PANIC IN KHETWADI

Surprise Attack On Hotel Proprietor & Servants By Gang

4 ARRESTS MADE

The whole of Khetwadi Main Road was in a state of sustained excitement when a motor car carrying about eight persons halted opposite the Laxmi Hindu Hotel and the occupants got out of the car, entered the hotel and are alleged to have belaboured every one inside. The proprietor and the servants were felled to the ground, the furniture was considerably damaged when an excited crowd gathered the hotel and attempted to rescue the unfortunate victims. A message was sent to the Lamington Road Police Station and when Deputy Inspector Sattam arrived on the scene, he found two men lying on the ground and had them removed to the hospital where they have been detained for treatment.

Some of the police officers later arrived on the scene and effected four arrests. The incident has caused panic in the locality and up-till about 12 mid-night the streets were practically deserted.

COMMITTEE TO ENROL CONGRESS MEMBERS

(Through the Karnatak News Service).

BELGAUM, June 20.

A meeting of the Ron Taluka Congress Committee (Dist. Dharwar) has passed the following resolutions: (1) A Committee of eight members be appointed to reorganise the Congress Committee and enrol at least one thousand members this year. This Committee is also authorised to do propaganda work with regard to forthcoming Legislative Assembly election. Mr. Anantarao Jalihal and Andanappa Dodmeti have been authorised to chalk out a programme and begin work early. (2) This Committee has also been authorised to collect information regarding the state of the Rayats in the Taluka. (3) The division settlement of the Taluka will take place next year. (4) The Rayats were therefore requested to place their grievances from now and request the Government to reduce the heavy Assessment now existing, at least by 60 per cent?

OLD WOMAN ENROLLED

Sjt. Hulagbali and Venketrao Joshi pleaders, Athani, accompanied by Vamanrao Bidri visited Hidkal a village in Athani Taluka and addressed a public meeting. As a result of a propaganda 225 Congress members have been enrolled in this village only. An old woman who had no money to pay subscription willingly gave wheat worth the subscription fee and enrolled herself as Congress Member.

APPLY IMMEDIATELY

Secretary, Dharwar Congress Committee, writes to say that the Congress Committee has, made every arrangement to enlist as many persons as are eligible to be voters, to be enlisted in the list of the voters to the coming Bombay Legislative Assembly Election. The list now published by the Government has been kept in the Congress Committee's Office. Those being eligible to be enlisted as voters, whose names have not appeared now, should send in their applications immediately, as the last date of submitting the application is 10th July.

VIDYARANYA ANNIVERSARY

Vidyaranya Anniversary was observed at Hubli and Bellary on the 17th instant. Dr. Hardiker was the principal speaker at Hubli meeting.

Fort Tenants' Committee

(From A Correspondent)

A meeting of some Congress and other workers living in Fort was held when Mr. Yagnik explained the principles of the Tenants' Charter and the general lines of the tenants' movement in the city. The meeting then decided to form the "Fort Tenants' Committee" and to elect its representative on the Tenants' Central Committee.

RELIEF FOR TOBACCO WORKERS

Appeal To Bombay Citizens For Help To Bangalore Strikers

The following appeal has been issued under the signature of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay and Messrs. V. B. Karnik, R. A. Khedgikar, Charles Mascarenhas, Marcel Fernandes, M. R. Masani S. C. Joshi and Mrs. Maniben Mulji:—

About 2,700 workers of the Bangalore Tobacco factory of the Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Ltd. are on strike for the last 50 days. The workers had to go on strike as there was a cut in their wages and as the management refused to redress their grievances. The workers have carried on their struggle very gallantly all this time against heavy odds. The company is a huge monopolistic concern and it has adopted a most stubborn attitude towards the strikers. In spite of the most conciliatory attitude of the strikers the company has refused to accede to their just demands or even to negotiate with the strike leaders representing the Workers' Union. The company has now declared a lock-out and seems to be bent upon starving the workers into submission. The strikers have been starving now for more than a month and a half.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Strike Committee with its meagre resources can hardly give any relief to them. Some organised public relief is, therefore, sorely needed and the public are requested to take sympathetic interest in this matter and do everything to help the strikers.

We representing the combined strength of the Labour movement in Bombay appeal to the generous citizens of this great city to subscribe liberally to the relief fund which we are starting for the relief of the strikers.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, or to the Servants of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

RELIEF OF JOBLESS IS GOVT.'S DUTY

Non-Official Bodies Can Only Formulate Demands, Soys Jawahar

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Sometime ago Mr. Jnanendra Mohan Chaudhuri, officiating secretary of the Bengal Unemployed Youths' Union, invited Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, to visit Calcutta and inaugurate the Unemployment Fortnight which the Union has decided to organise in order to draw the attention of the Government and the public to the growing menace of middle class unemployment in Bengal. Mr. Chaudhuri also stressed that the Congress, which was the greatest national organisation of the country, should rise up with its resources and combat the menace.

GOVT.'S DUTY

Pandit Jawaharlal has sent the following reply from Mussoorie:—

"I have often stated that one of the major problems to-day is that of the unemployed, both rural and industrial and the middle class unemployed. Therefore I welcome organisations which seek to bring them together to press their demands. But personally I do no see what any non-official organisation can do in the matter constructively except on a small scale. It can formulate demands for the State and it is for the State to give effect to them. The problem cannot be touched effectively except by the State as a whole. Therefore I do not see what the National Congress can do their matter in regard to providing work for the unemployed.

"I am sorry it is impossible for me to visit Calcutta for some time to come owing to my other engagements".—A. P.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madrass Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at		8 50

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Rumours At Rest!

The Honours' List has completely set at rest the various rumours set afloat in the city markets for a few days past. Many hearts have missed a beat on account of the disappointment, just as many a heart felt a sharp pain on seeing some names that would not have been mentioned even if it were a genuine question of honouring the deserving men. For some time past, many persons were whispering to one another that the President of the Stock Exchange and the present Sheriff would be "honoured" with knighthood. Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, fully versed in parliamentary tactics, Mr. Iswardas Luk(sh)midas, and Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, the enterprising businessman and President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. have been knighted. Some members of the local Government were also honoured with C.S.I., but beyond that the "Honours" List may be described in the market parlance as "dull and featureless."

Typhoid In Bandra

The residents of Bandra have been advised that they should take precautions against typhoid and enteric fever, and the Municipality has issued notices informing the people what precautions they should adopt to ward off the disease. It is to be hoped that early steps will be taken by the citizens to prevent the spread of the disease, as several cases have already been reported. Last year, it will be recalled, cholera epidemic raged in the suburbs, especially in the villages lying on the sea coast off Khar, and claimed many victims. While the citizens are naturally anxious to save themselves by all means that lie within their power, the authorities also should cooperate in the prevention of disease. Unchlorinated water is at present being supplied to the suburbs and no measures against the spread of disease can be effective unless the suburbs are provided with pure, chlorinated water free from germs.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A Suburban Man.)

At last after all three months of constant negotiation between the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Company and the Vile Parle Municipality regarding the renewal of the contract which is expiring on the 30th of the current month, have led to good results. The Electric Company insisted upon an agreement on the same terms as it had settled with the Bandra Municipality and was unwilling to do away with their fixed charges. And the Parle Municipality on its part resolved to push through the scheme of lighting by Petromax lamps which had put the electric company in a fix, but the Electric Company has, it is understood accepted the principle of abolishing fixed charges. It has also announced a reduction of half an anna in the rate charged to the public and I understand that the same concession will also be extended to the Bandra Municipality.

THAT TROMBAY ROAD

A few days ago I had written about the deplorable condition of the Trombay Road, a road that leads to a busy harbour in the suburbs and is the chief route by car to Chembur, one of the finest garden suburbs of Bombay.

I publish below a letter from a correspondent who agrees with my statement.

Dear Suburban man, he writes: "I read your article on the Trombay Road and went deep into the matter. From what I learn both the Kurla Municipality and the District Board, which are responsible for the maintenance of this road, have evidently no funds to keep it in a proper state. This road is at present largely used by motorist, lorries and buses running from Bombay. Government have succeeded in passing the Motor Registration Act and they get the income derived from this source together with the provincial quota of petrol-tax. This I think ought to make it possible for Government to take over this road and do the necessary repairs which would help to make the surrounding places popular.

More Eviction Notices On Municipal Tenants

Mr. Indulal Yagnik writes:

The tenants of Improvement Trust Chawls in Chandanwadi (near Princess Street are now being served with one month's notices to vacate their premises apparently by the end of July. These notices are also being served due to the addition of 4 annas to the monthly rent in view of the provision of electric lights on staircases.

It should be noted that the total number of tenants in these chawls is 664 and their monthly rent has been increased from Rs. 3-3-0 to Rs. 7-7-0 during the last 20 years. And now the Municipality wants to add another 4 annas for performing the most elementary and long-neglected duty towards its tenants while their incomes have been seriously affected by the economic crisis.

World Fellowship Of Faiths' Greetings

The Honorary Secretary, World Fellowship of Faiths, Bombay, writes:

At a meeting of the World Fellowship of Faiths, held on Tuesday at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. R. S. Prabhu, Advocate, presided, the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting offers its cordial felicitations to His Majesty the King Emperor on the occasion of his birthday and prays the Almighty that His Majesty may enjoy a long and prosperous reign."

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1936

NON-COMMUNAL PARTIES

We publish elsewhere an extremely interesting interview given to our representative by Mr. M. C. Chagla, a Nationalist Muslim leader of Bombay, on the Muslim League manifesto and the prospects of the League Party at the next elections. Mr. Chagla who, in matters secular, is an Indian first and last, rightly urges that the elections being a predominantly secular affair, should not be contested separately by any community merely because it possesses a separate electorate, but that men of different communities who hold similar views should combine to safeguard their common interests. That is a sound view and applies to all communities, whether or not they possess separate electorates. Its soundness and, in a sense, its inevitability, are fairly indicated by the formation in the Punjab and the United Provinces of parties of "large-stake-holders" of all communities. And the formation of such a party makes it all the more necessary for the poor and the middle classes of all communities to unite to safeguard their economic and political interests.

Join The Congress

Mr. Chagla pertinently reminds Mr. Jinnah how "years ago, almost in the dim past, we formed a nationalist party in Bombay on the eve of the elections and how he himself (Mr. Jinnah), was a candidate standing from that party." He proceeds to say: "We fought on common issues, and, I think, we carried a lot of useful educative propaganda among the electorate. That party, as he will remember, was constituted of men of all communities, and we held meetings where Hindu and Muslim candidates spoke. I think Mr. Jinnah could have created a party of all the advanced nationalist elements in the country. We have been going through such times of political uncertainty, that a suitable party with a firm and reliable leader, and a programme patriotic without being pyrotechnical would have rallied large sections of people in the country." We wholeheartedly endorse the plea for a united party of all the advanced nationalist elements based on community of political and economic interests. But there is no need for the formation of a new party. Assuming that progressive Muslims feel little enthusiasm for the effete Liberal Party, they can join the Congress, by universal consent, the strongest and most representative party, and thereby serve their own community and the country. We do not suppose that there are many Muslims who fight shy of the Congress creed of Complete Independence. We cannot image any normal Indian saying: "I stand for limited independence"

Important Point

A fair number of progressive Muslims will doubtless cast their lot with the Congress. But it is perhaps a counsel of perfection to expect the Muslim League, at this stage, to merge in the Congress or even to form a separate group within its fold like the Congress Socialist Party. If it must be outside the Congress, it can yet do much by co-operating with it in every possible way, both in the legislatures and outside them. On this subject also Mr. Chagla makes out an important point. He appreciates Mr. Jinnah's assurance of co-operation with nationalist bodies in the legislatures. But that, he says, is not enough. "Muslims and non-Muslims subscribing to common principles and believing in the same political philosophy, ought to co-operate before the elections. That, to my mind, is infinitely more important. Democracy wakes up at the time of the elections, and goes to sleep again till the next elections. It is at the time of elections that common interests should be discovered and strong links forged." Mr. Chagla is not quite satisfied with the League's manifesto as a party programme, as it does not cover specific immediate issues. If the leaders of the League work even from now in close co-operation with the Congress, it can so amplify its present manifesto as to secure maximum support for it at the elections and facilitate a large measure of co-operation with the Congress in the legislatures.

Indefensible Policy

Bombing on the Frontier—of course for "police" purposes—is a subject on which Anglo-Indian defenders of the Government's policy are remarkably, though not surprisingly, sensitive. The proceedings of a Conference held recently in London under the auspices of the Natonal Peace Council have deeply hurt and annoyed them and we are treated to a severe chastisement of those unfortunate Englishmen who had the supreme unpatriotic audacity to condemn that policy. Captain Mumford, whose views our London correspondent reported the other day, has been particularly subjected to Anglo-Indian whips, though not scorpians. The main argument in defence of the bombing policy seems to be that the position of the North-West Frontier Province is rather peculiar. In a sense, which will not be accepted by Anglo-India that is so.

But, however, different the position may be and however strong the insistence on "the humane principles observed in the use of aerial bombing for police purposes," the fact cannot be disguised that bombing involves indiscriminate destruction of property, wounding, maiming and killing of the guilty and the innocent, of men, women and children. As Captain Mumford observes, "it is punishment that places a premium upon age, sickness, sex and poverty." And it defeats the very purpose for which it is claimed to be resorted to. In this connection the following words of Captain Mumford cannot be too highly emphasized:

"By bombing villages you force many able-bodied males to join the rebels—they must live, and if their peaceful pursuits are destroyed, they must live by the rifle. Conversely, you remove the one great incentive that usually defeats the ambitions of pugnacious tribal chiefs, the incentive of their men to return to their homes, families and flocks."

Co-operation In Suburbs

In his presidential address at the Bombay Suburban District Co-operative Conference, Mr. B. G. Kher dealt with a variety of subjects which are of vital importance to the future of the Co-operative movement not only in the suburbs of Bombay but also all over the Presidency. The Conference adopted a resolution supporting the proposed formation of a co-operative land mortgage bank for the Bombay Suburban and Thana district, but many will be inclined to hold with Mr. Kher that this belated move may not be effective in relieving the burden of debtor, in preventing the growth of further indebtedness at a time when the pressure of population on the soil is growing, commodity prices have declined to unprecedently low levels, and with the gradual decay of rural crafts and subsidiary occupations, the problem of unemployment in our villages is becoming more and more acute. The development of marketing, the promotion of secondary occupations and rural industries and the adoption of a bold and vigorous policy for the clearance of rural indebtedness—such as has been embarked upon in the Bhavnagar State—are among the measures suggested by Mr. Kher for immediate adoption. If these measures are not adopted in time, the proposals for redemption, he added, would soon give way to demands for repudiation. For the residents of Suburban District, who are not agriculturists, Mr. Kher outlines an interesting programme, consisting mainly of three parts. He urges the formation of building and housing societies which would enable salary-earners and wage-earners of modest means to own their own homes. The next plank in the programme is the organization of consumers' co-operative societies which thrive very well in Madras and even among South Indians in other parts of the country, but do not seem to have struck root in our Presidency. And, lastly, Mr. Kher pleads for a vigorous drive for the organization of the milk supply of the suburbs on co-operative lines. This is a question that the co-operative workers in the city have already taken in hand under the leadership of no less a person than the Mayor of the city, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and it may be hoped that they will soon be able to place before the public a scheme the benefit of which can be extended to the dwellers in the suburbs as well.

While the State has been largely apathetic in helping forward these and various other schemes of co-operative development it continues to exercise a greater degree of control over the co-operative movement than is conducive to healthy growth. The latest evidence is the proposed promulgation of a drastic Rule under the Co-operative Societies Act enabling the Government to supersede the committees of registered societies. That move was stouty opposed by the Conference, which agreed with Mr. Kher in holding that there can be no place in co-operation for outside bossing. An indirect effect of such attempts at official interference or domination is that it keeps out several selfless workers who would otherwise be only too willing to help forward a movement which represents a praiseworthy attempt to organize economic life on lines which are in consonance with the principle of distributive justice. But unless co-operators resist encroachment on their inherent powers of autonomy, the societies they organize and conduct will cease to be truly co-operative and there can be no progress towards any new social order such as Co-operation seeks to promote.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleaning From The World Press

(By Our London Corrspondent)

A deputation from the Roger Casement Commemoration Committee (London) is shortly to wait on Mr. de Valera and Mr. W. Norton, the Irish Labour leader, to exchange views regarding the repatriation of the remains of the Irish patriot from Pentonville Prison.

The deputation was appointed at a recent meeting presided over by Mr. P. O. Duinn and is to consist of three women members of the Committee. In Dublin the deputation are also to meet Mr. Sean Fitzpatrick, Secretary of the National Graves Association. Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington and Mr. Shane Leslie, the two well-known writers as well as literary critics have enforced support to the Committee in securing the remains of the late Irish patriot for the Irish nation. There are proposals to hold a public procession in the streets of London to mark the coming anniversary of the patriot's execution.

Mrs. Despard's Ninety-Second Birthday

Mrs. Despard will soon be in receipt of messages of congratulations. She will shortly celebrate her 92nd birthday.

In England a series of public meetings are being arranged by Mrs. Despard's friends and admirers of her work to mark the occasion.

Mr. Baldwin, the British Prime Minister, stepped well beyond the boundsz of accuracy in the House of Commons on June 11 when he told the House that Mr. J. H. Thomas and Sir Alfred Butt had left the House for the last time and that it was closed to them.

Unless they have given some personal pledges to this effect, they cannot be debarred. As ex-M.P.'s they will presumably have the usual right to enter the inner lobby of the Commons if they wish to do so. This is a privilege regularly exercised by politicians who are defeated at elections. The two resigning members may also, on some future occasion, stand for Parliament again, if they desire.

The procedure of two members of the House of Commons resigning at the same time is rare, but it does not catch the procedure of the House napping. That is why one of them applied for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds and the other sought an appointment as bailiff of the Manor of Northstead.

The Solar Eclipse

The preparations for observing the total eclipse of the sun on June 19 are now nearly complete.

The path of the shadow will start in Greece and end in the Pacific Ocean off Japan. Most of its track will be over Russia, and the most important observation expeditions will consequently be

(Continued on Page 15.)

"Rearming For Prosperity!"

The Tory Slogan

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

There are signs that the Tory Party is beginning to concentrate its thoughts and evolve a foreign policy. This delay and uncertainty is not as astonishing as one might suppose.

For on one point the ruling class is decided and perfectly unanimous. It means to re-arm, and, indeed, it is already re-arming, with results legible enough in the prices of shares and even in the figures of employment.

"Through re-armament to prosperity" might well be the slogan of every modern capitalist party. Here at least there is international unity.

Our own native capitalists are doing precisely what Mussolini and Hitler did before them. America may stand outside the League, but in this matter she is as loyal and orthodox as any of the Genevan Powers. The way out of the slump has been discovered at last.

As every student of the natural history of capitalism knows, the industries that suffer most grievously in a slump, and are the last to recover, are those that make "capital" or "durable" goods.

Industries that make what are called "consumers" goods suffer, of course, but not so heavily. Bakeries go on turning out loaves, and there is always some demand for clothes and boots, though it dwindles sadly.

But the demand for machinery stops dead. The demand for cars sinks low. So iron and steel suffer.

Profits Leap Up

In such an emergency Socialists and even Liberals call for public works. To that, as we all remember, this National Government would not listen. But it has its own way out. It re-arms.

This plan has, from the capitalist standpoint, many merits. It sends up the price of shares, and profits go leaping up. Secondly, it helps the "capital goods" industries directly

Guns and tanks and bombers are all machines. But they are machines of a very peculiar sort. They add nothing to the embarrassing plenty from which the world is suffering.

If you make a loom or an automatic boot-machine, or a binder and reaper, you may soon have on your hands miles of cloth, warehouses full of boots and elevators bulging with grain which you cannot sell—cannot sell because the wage-earners of yesterday are the unemployed of to-day.

But a gun is not a "productive" machine. It fills no warehouses with unsaleable goods: it only fills cemeteries.

For these reasons re-armament is the ideal way out of a slump from the standpoint of the capitalist class. It sends up shares, as public works do not. It aids the "heavy" industries directly.

It turns out machinery which is not reproductive but destructive. In the history of the world slump the Japanese first brought salvation Then Hitler came to the rescue. And now the improvement is general. Prosperity is in sight.

Plausible Tale

The main point then is attained. But you must, after all, have a policy that justifies this profitable course. You have to tell to your tax-payers and electors.

A great deal of undeserved contempt is poured on Tory policy. Looking back on it, one must admit both consistency and resource.

It sabotaged the League in the Manchurian affair. Then it ruined at the Conference at Geneva any hope of disarmament. It provoked Hitler by its own insincerity into flagrant re-arming.

Next, it smashed what was left of the League in the Abyssinian affair. And now, with this record behind it, there is nothing left to do but re-arm.

From first to last it has attended to the main point: recovery really is in sight, as any candid mind must admit after even a cursory glance at stocks and shares.

The policy is now in process of definition. Mr. Eden made a first attempt the other day, but he was so vague that he might as well have been silent: he was clear only on the main point, and that was arming.

But now we have Mr. Neville Chamberlain. He has neither subtlety nor idealism nor any touch of imagination. He comes of a family that understands the main point, because it makes it.

Birmingham knows all that is to be known about the royal and imperial road out of slumps. He was blunt and clear. He said flatly that the League has failed, as, thanks to the Hoares and the Lavals, it certainly has.

This, he went on, was because we had imposed on it a task beyond its powers. Let us, then, for the future be wise: let us limit it's functions in accordance with its real powers.

And then came the desired moral: "But if the League is limited in that sort of way it must be admitted that it could no longer be relied upon by itself to secure the peace of the world."

The speech wound up with the conclusion that we must be "adequately armed," whereupon Mr. Churchill proposed the toast of the Navy.

Risk Of War

This is so blunt and plain that it needs no commentary. It means that the Government has at last made up its mind to emasculate the League.

Any general obligation in the Covenant to go to the help of a victim of aggression will now be wiped out.

Something, however, will be left. Mr. Chamberlain has made an interesting discovery. It is that "nations" are too selfish to act in accordance with the Covenant. I doubt whether "nations" de-

(Continued on Page 14.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BHOPAL'S STATEMENT

Lord Willingdon was one of the distinguished guests at the Surrey dinner to the Indian Cricket Team. And there he made a speech in defence of Major Brittain Jones and the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, almost with the authority, subconsciously, of "the Governor-General In Council." The noble Marquess does not require more than one word: it would have been amazing if he had done less for the two gentlemen. The Nawab of Bhopal's statement, however, calls for a few remarks. Quite frankly it is open to question and is bound to fail of its main purpose, namely, to allay the feelings and anxieties aroused in the heart of every one interested in Indian cricket. We wish His Highness had awaited full details from all the parties concerned before giving a categorial opinion which amounts to a decision on the two questions that have emerged from the incidents in England.

THE MAIN QUESTIONS

The first question is whether it was at all wise to "dismiss" Amarnath when he was so badly needed for the Tests and when—this is what we want to emphasize—he as well as other players including—and this too we want to emphasize—the Captain himself, were pleading for another "chance" to be given to him to mend his ways. The second question, and it is of supreme importance, is whether the Manager and Captain deserve to remain in their respective positions. "The Captain and the Manager of the team," says His Highness, "are in supreme command as long as a representative team is on tour abroad and in the matter of discipline and control, there can be no question of any interference by the authorities in India with the decision of the authorities on the spot." Theoretically all this may be true. But here it is a question of whether the present "authorities on the spot" have not forfeited their privilege to be "in supreme command" by their conduct as evidenced, not so much by the panicky removal of Amarnath as by the four demands formulated by the other members of the team.

HINDUSTANI.

The current issue of the well-known Urdu Magazine, "Zamana," edited by Munshi Daya Narain Nigam, contains a very thought-provoking article by Munshi Jageshwarnath Varma Behtab Brelvi on the linguistic problems of India. Munshi Saheb rightly denounces the communal differences based on language. For, he is of the opinion that the differences of language in India are the result of geographical environment and not of religious diversity. It is unfortunate that the controversy on the adoption of Hindi or Urdu as the national language of India has been given in some quarters a communal colour. A study of the controversy will reveal that the champions of Hindi as well as of Urdu have been the victims of a confusion of thought. Munshi Saheb has made it quite clear that no other language but Hindustani can become the national language of the country for it is the only language which is understood almost throughout the country and represents a maximum of linguistic unity. This view of an eminent Hindu writer, published in a journal edited by another prominent Hindu journalist, should remove the misunderstandings in the minds of some Mussulmans who fear that Hindus are not prepared to adopt Hindustani as the national language. This should also serve as a lead to those who still hitch their wagon to the star of Hindi or Urdu and cannot agree to a compromise. We are glad Munshi Saheb has strengthened the ranks of those who are striving for the development of Hindustani, as the national language, by his excellent analysis of the linguistic problem.

A REACTIONARY STEP.

Mr. Manu Subedar, President of the Small Industries Association, echoes the feeling of the Indian business community in general when he remarks that the proposed abolition of the Tariff Board is a retrograde step. He admits that the machinery of the Board was very slow in its working and unsatisfactory in some other respects also. But it was never-the-less a useful, independent body that could be relied on to collect valuable facts bearing on the protection of any particular industry and, on the whole, it appreciably helped the policy of protection. Its abolition, therefore, coupled with the repeated anti-protection remarks of the Finance Member, naturally gives rise to the fear that the very policy of protection may be jeopardised. We whole-heartedly endorse Mr. Subedar's suggestion that the Legislative Assembly should take up this matter seriously.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK.

In his address at the opening session of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, on Monday, Dr. Clifford Manshardt, the Director of the School, made out a strong case for such institutions to teach both the theory and practice of social service. Social service in modern conditions is not a simple affair that can be attended to by anyone who has the desire to serve. To be efficient it requires some serious study and well-planned practical work. Like the doctor or the lawyer or the teacher, the social worker needs training and the Tata School, the first of its kind in the country, is well-equipped to provide efficient training. We wish this pioneer institution every success and hope that ere long it will lead to the establishment of more such institutions in other provinces in the country.

Liberals And Civil Liberties Union

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The refusal of the Liberals to join in the move to protect Civil Liberties in India serves to prove that arm-chair politicians basking under the favours of British Imperialism have no use for such an association as they are never threatened with any loss of their liberties. Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches and judged by this standard many things should become clear to our leaders. Except in the case of a few idealists, patriotism cannot be a sufficient motive power for capitalists and well-to-do people like Liberals and Zamindars to fight for the freedom of the country. Our leaders should realise that a man sumptuously fed and with all the good things of life at his command cannot be expected to oppose British Imperialism; rather, he can very well be expected to help the latter. Uultimately, it is only the discontented peasants, workers, unemployed, the starvers and the semistarvers who are going to fight the battle for freedom. In fact, the only 'raison de'tere' for our struggle is that an overwhelming majority of humanity in India belongs to this category. Hence, it appears to me that the Socialists along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are quite right in their approach to our struggle for freedom. So far as the Liberals are concerned, they have questioned the very justice of our struggle by refusing to protect civil liberties. It is only a step further for them actively to side with the Government in any future ministries which may be formed under the New Constitution and be more imperialist than British Imperialism itself. All this, of course, they will do in the name of patriotism; but, to us it cannot mean anything else than intellectual snobbery.—Yours etc.,

AN INDIAN.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Already there is talk of a Four-Power Pact between Britain, France, Germany and Italy. The only obstacle seems to be that Italy might discriminate between sanctionist and non-sanctionist countries, after the removal of sanctions. Perhaps that is the reason why Mr. Eden has lost faith in them! What a triumph for the Fascist Dictator!"

—"Pioneer."

* * * *

The absence of the following names from the Indian Honours list has been sorely missed:—

(1) Mr. A. D. Shroff.
(2) Doctor Ziauddin Ahmed.
(3) Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer and
(4) Dr. B. S. Moonje.

* * * *

"Ramsay MacDonald, First Earl of Seaham-Lossiemouth," too still remains our favourite dream.

* * * *

The Honours List, however, includes a knighthood for the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram.

We do hope, this due recognition of his services will not spur him to further efforts.

* * * *

Lord Willingdon, we see, has rushed to the rescue of Sir Vizzy.

Which proves that even that noble Lord justifies the saying about one good turn etc.

* * * *

"I have been," claimed Lord Willingdon, "in the closest touch with all that is going on during India's tour here," and "I have a full knowledge of all the circumstances."

With his "Vizzy" and his old comptroller of the Household in charge of all the circumstances, we have no doubt that the noble Marquess is right. In fact, we are quite willing to believe that at the head of affairs there is really a trinity: Willy-Vizzy-Briji.

* * * *

"The Manager," said Lord Willingdon, "was justified in taking the action he did."

You remember the Ordinances, their nature and character? Well, then, a man who took the action he did against a whole nation cannot but justify Brittain-Jones.

* * * *

Vizzy, too, was, more or less, in his elements, blaming "the elements" for the defeats which he has forced upon India.

And then he told his audience at the Surrey dinner that "the observance of your methods on the field has improved our knowledge."

We wish he had observed their methods off the field too.

* * * *

It is suggested in certain quarters that the Football Team to represent India against China on July 4 at Calcutta, is "a joke."

But it isn't, we hope, a cruel joke that Brittain-Jones and Sir Vizzy have made of our Cricket team.

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah declares that the Muslim League Parliamentary Board in each Province would be at liberty to decide by a two-thirds majority to co-operate with any political group or groups.

So that if the majority is a little less than two-thirds, the Board will not co-operate with any group or groups.

The conditions for breaking away from the time-honoured traditions of the Independent Party, ought, quite rightly, to be rigid.

* * * *

"How to succeed in Commerce?" asks Sir P. Thakurdas.

The answer is so provokingly obvious.

* * * *

A very blase London youth had just bought a large new car, of which he was very proud. He was taking it out for a trial run one day in the country when he met an old farmer. Stopping the car, he said: "Hallo, my man, do you know what this is?" indicating the car.

"Sure," said the farmer, "it be a car."

"Oh! no it isn't," replied the youth, "it's an automobile."

"Well," said the farmer, "do you know what this be?" indicating his scythe.

"Of course, it's a scythe."

"Oh no! It's an aught-to-mow-grass-but-it-doesn't," said the farmer triumphantly.

Indian Team Draw With Surrey

Mushtaq Ali's Magnificent Century: Record Second Wicket Stand

TOURISTS DECLARE AT 421 FOR 5 WICKETS

Mushtaq Ali and Hindlekar resumed their batting against Surrey in the Indians' second innings on Tuesday. The weather was fine and wicket good.

A Record For 2nd Wicket

Playing delightful cricket, the pair established a record for the second wicket, being 254. The Indian wicket-keeper scored 80 and Mushtaq Ali had to his credit 141 runs as a result of aggressive play.

Jai And Naidu

Jai was 15 runs short of his century when he was out leg before, while C. K. Nayudu gave a display of his characteristic powerful drives. He scored 37 before he was caught.

421 For 5 Wickets

The Maharaj Kumar and Wazir Ali who came in partnership remained unbeaten when tea interval was taken with 33 and 9 respectively. The total was 421 for 5 at which total the Indians declared.

Surrey's 2nd Venture

With 196 runs to gain to win, Surrey opened their second innings with Sandham and Gregory and met with early disaster, both batsmen being out without adding a score. When the stumps were drawn the side had made 52 runs and lost 3 wickets.

The match thus ended in a draw.

The Scores:—

INDIANS	. . . . .	1st Innings	226
"	. . . . .	2nd Innings (for 5 dec.) .	421
SURREY	. . . . .	1st Innings	452
"	. . . . .	2nd Innings (for 3 wkts.)	52

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 23.

Indians resumed their second innings in the match against Surrey in fine weather and on a good wicket. Hindlekar and Mushtaq Ali, the overnight not outs, continued their innings and added 92 runs to the previous total for no further loss at the time of wiring. Run-getting was easy despite the bowling changes.

Mushtaq Ali was aggressive, hooking, driving and cutting being features of his play. He reached his individual century in 150 minutes.

Hindlekar played delightful cricket, only the smart fielding of Sandham and Gregory keeping down his score.

THE SECOND CENTURY.

The second century appeared in 220 minutes. Then Hindlekar reverted to defensive game in face of the new ball. Eventually, after Hindlekar and Mushtaq Ali had put on 221 for second wicket—a record for this wicket, beating 215 added for the same wicket against the Minor Counties by Mushtaq Ali and Merchant—Hindlekar was bowled by Gregory for 80.

The Indian wicket-keeper batted for 235 minutes and hit three fours (243-2-80).

Joined by C. K. Nayudu Mushtaq Ali continued to play forceful cricket and at lunch interval he was not out with 138 with the total at 254 for two wickets.

For the addition of only three runs to his score Mushtaq Ali was out on resumption at 263. Mushtaq Ali was out in fourth over after lunch caught at backward point. He was batting for 215 minutes and hit one six two fives and fourteen fours.

Jai joined Nayudu and at the time of wiring the score is 291 for three.

Nayudu and Jai, playing faultless cricket, added 64 runs in 65 minutes for the fourth wicket. Nayudu scoring with spectacular offdrives gave bright display before being caught at deep midoff. Jai was out at 402.

Jai gave no chance and batted very soundly for two hours. He hit 7 fours. He was out in attempting a drive.

Surrey lost wickets of Sandham and Gregory without a run on the board.

The match was drawn.

INDIANS (SECOND INNINGS)

Merchant st. Brooks b. Brown	19
Hindlekar b. Gregory	80
Mushtaq Ali c. Brown b. Gover	141
C. K. Nayudu c. Holmes b. Gregory	37
Jai L.B.W. b. Parker	85
Vizianagram (not out)	33
Wazir Ali (not out)	9
Extras	17
Total (for 5 wkts. dec.)	421

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gover 1 for 75; Parker 1 for 63; Holmes 0 for 69; Brown 1 for 91; Gregory 2 for 43; Garland-wells 0 for 43 and Squires 0 for 20.

SURREY (SECOND INNINGS).

Sandham c. Jai b. Nissar	0
Gregory L.B.W. b. C. K. Nayudu	0
Parker (not out)	26
Squires b. Nissar	9
Garland-Wells (not out)	13
Extras	4
Total (for 3 wkts.)	52

Fall of wickets: 0/1; 0/2; 17/3.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Nissar 2 for 25; C. K. Nayudu 1 for 15 and Mushtaq Ali 0 for 8.

Willingdon To Rescue Of Brittain-Jones

LONDON, June 22.

At the Surrey County Club Dinner to the Indian team Mr. E. (Captain) Holmes proposing the toast said the Indians had not justified themselves due to ill luck and inability to get the assistance of some of their best players owing to injuries and the stubborn nature of the English climate.

He expressed the opinion that it was only a matter of time before their luck changed and obstacles ceased to exist.

The selectors realise your possibilities and have chosen the strongest team which would have been selected were Australia or South Africa our visitors instead of India.

The Indians perhaps were the most unlucky team to visit these shores.

The Mahrajkumar of Vizianagram replying said at a time when he was unsuccessful he received the sympathy of all concerned, although he would not trade on sympathy. "We feel the elements have conspired against us. We are here to widen our knowledge of the game, and the observance of your methods on the field has improved our knowledge which we hope at a later date will enable the pupils to defeat their teacher.

I am particularly happy to see the Marquis of Willingdon present. I wish we could be innoculated with his optimistic outlook, and thus secure for ourselves the same confidence."

Ex-Viceroy Defends Jones

Lord Willingdon replying to the toast of the guests at the Surrey Dinner said, with regard to certain happenings in the All-India Team it appeared in the press that a certain member of the team and a very good cricketer indeed had to be sent home for a certain reason. "I have been in very close touch with all that is going on during the Indian team's tour here, especially with the Manager.

I would like to observe with a full knowledge of all the circumstances, that the manager was justified in taking the action he did.

I think he was perfectly right and the matter now rests with the Board of Control in India to take what action they think fit.

It is not the business of the Manager to refer to the matter again without the permission of the Board of Control. I refer to this because, there may be some feeling that the Manager has not been dealing fairly with this particular player."—Reuter.

U: S: PRESIDENCY

Roosevelt's Hard Task To Secure Re-election

DEMOCRATS' MEETING

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

The Democratic Convention to choose the Party's presidential candidate for election in the autumn meets here to-day. The stage-managed side shows promise to rival those of the recent Republican Convention in Cleveland, and include free cinemas, orchestras and baseball. Observers believe that President Roosevelt will now require every available vote in order to secure a re-election.—Reuter.

AMARNATH INCIDENT AND AFTER

No Possibility Of Collapse Of Indian Tour

MADRAS, June 23.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" in the course of a lengthy cable about the troubles of the Indian cricketers in England and the Amarnath episode, states that there is no possibility of the tour collapsing as suggested in certain journals, but the probability is that the team will ultimately pull together.

The correspondent adds:—

"I am able to confirm that there is no semblance of communal acrimony in the team, any old feeling between C. K. Nayudu and Wazir Ali being replaced by warm personal friendship."

The correspondent further says that the situation now is that Amarsingh refuses to play in the Test unless Nayudu apologises for having called him a professional.—United Press.

AMARNATH'S DISMISSAL

Brittain-Jones Sends Only Week-end Cable To Bhopal

The "Chronicle" learns that the decision arrived at by Major Brittain-Jones and the Mahrajkumar of Vizianagram, the Manager and the Captain respectively of the Indian Team in England was intimated to His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal President of the Indian Cricket Board of Control by the Manager of the team after Amarnath had been sent back to India by "s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind."

It is understood that Major Brittain-Jones sent a week-end cablegram to the President of the Cricket Board of Control in India with the result that by the time the former received a cablegram from the latter, Amarnath had covered nearly three days' journey.

Although technically the matter lay in the hands of the Manager and the Captain of the representative team as they were in supreme command in the matter of descipline and control of the team, it is generally held that the President of the Indian Cricket Board should have been previously intimated about the decision.

It is, however, intriguing to know why the Manager of the Indian Team in England did not send at least one "Express Cablegram.")

AMARSINGH TO PLAY IN THREE TESTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 23.

Amarsingh is definitely playing on Saturday, says Major Britain Jones. Colne has released him for three tests.

Amarsingh's Denial

LONDON, June 23.

Amarsingh strenuously denies the reports published in the British Press saying that he is refusing to play for the Indians in the Test, because of a remark made regarding his professionalism, for which he is asking an apology before agreeing to play on Saturday.—Reuter's Special.

NO FACILITIES FOR QUALIFIED VOTERS

British System Would Involve Complications, Says Butler

LONDON, June 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Butler said that he was requesting information from the Government of India concerning the number of additional quarters available for officers and their families in the Peshawar district, during the last three years and also whether the shortage of officers' bungalows continues. In the meanwhile, Mr. Butler assured that to-day that position had considerably improved in recent years.

Mr. Grenfell drew attention to the fact that the book entitled "Ten Years' History of Orissa" had been forfeited. Mr. Butler replied that the book "Dasa Barasar Orissa" had been forfeited under Section 99 a code of criminal procedure.

Replying to a question by Mr. Sorensen, Mr. Butler said the adoption of a suggestion that qualified voters be enrolled by system similar to Britain's, instead of would-be voters being required to take initiative, would involve an amendment of the India Act and could not be effected by a provision in the electoral rules. The decision to make dependent on application the enrolment of voters on the basis of certain qualifications was taken after a full discussion a year ago.

Mr. Sorensen again rose and suggested that many millions would be disfranchised.

Mr. Butler replied that he was aware of Mr. Sorensen's anxieties and added that when the matter was being discussed, they consulted the provincial Governments and went as far as administrative difficulties made it possible.

After a certain time, under the India Act, legislatures themselves would be able to make representations on the subject.—Reuter.

"FLYING DUTCHMAN"

Cannot Find Place To Land

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Somewhere off the Channel Islands is sailing a British-owned ship, filled with munitions and explosives for Abyssinia—and no port wants to receive her.

She is the 1,440-ton steamer "La Santa Maria," which left Finland on April 20 with a cargo of incendiary bombs, machine-guns, 3 aeroplanes and over a ton of high explosives, intended for Abyssinia.

But by the time she reached Gibraltar, Abyssinian resistance had been shattered, and the arms were no longer required.

So the captain left the Mediterranean and returned to try and land his cargo in Guernsey. Permission was refused, and the ship made tracks for Lundy Island. He found that his cargo was again not wanted, and sailed to Sark.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey was informed of this move, and the Royal Court of the island passed an Act prohibiting the landing of explosives without the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor or the Royal Court, under a penalty of £1,000 or a year's imprisonment.

The Attorney-General said that he understood that the ship would now try to land her cargo in Arabia.—Reuter.

France And Dimitrov

Now that the Communists have won such an unexpected victory, France will be in a very humiliating position. The Socialists are the largest party but they have to rely upon the help of the Communists. The Communists, however, take their orders from Moscow, where Dimitrov, of Reichstag fame, is the master of the Comintern. That means that France's future policy will be determined by a Bulgarian, naturalised Russian citizen. Shall we have to dance to Dimitrov's tune? —"Figaro," Paris.

OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM IN BANGALORE

BANGALORE: June 23.

The Olympic Hockey Team arrived here from Madras this morning and played against a Bangalore team in the afternoon. A huge crowd watched a thrilling game, in which Bangalore put up a good fight, but lost to All-India by four goals to one.

Dhyanchand and Rupsingh won the plaudits of the crowd. Rupsingh scored two goals out of the four goals. The team is leaving Bangalore to-morrow morning for Bombay.—A. P.

KING ATTENDS PARADE

Birthday Celebrations Throughout Empire

LONDON, June 23.

The King's first Birthday since his accession was celebrated throughout the Empire with extraordinary enthusiasm, in many places with special parades and impressive ceremonies. Londoners and the Home and overseas visitors gathered in force to witness the picturesque trooping ceremony on the Horse Guards Parade at which His Majesty was a prominent figure.

MAHARAJAS ATTEND.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharajahs of Jaipur, Rajpipla and Tripura were received by the King at Buckingham Palace.

Queen Mary watched from a window the Horse Guard's arch over the King at his first trooping of the colour of his reign of the occasion of the King's Birthday. This is the Queen's first appearance at a public ceremony since King George's death. She was accompanied by the Duchesses of York, Kent, and Gloucester and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

Great crowds cheered the King wearing a scarlet tunic and black bearskin of the Grenadier Guards and mounted on a chestnut horse when he led the glittering cavalcade down the Mall to the Horse Guards Parade.

At Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, June 23.

Eight British battalions were represented at the review by High Commissioner Sir A. G. Wauchope. All British and Jewish buildings were flying Union Jacks.—Reuter.

Parade Abandoned Sequel To Extreme Heat

KHARTOUM, June 23.

With the temperature at 110 degrees British parade was cancelled but the King was most loyally cheered by the troops.—Reuter.

"Girl Pat's" Skipper Attend Parade

GEORGETOWN, June 23.

Skipper Orsborn of "Girl Pat" and members of the crew attended the Birthday Parade.—Reuter.

Berlin Tributes To English King

BERLIN, June 23..

The Press pays tribute to the King who is described as guarantee that disastrous events of the past will never recur.—Reuter.

At Ranchi

RANCHI, June 23.

The Governor attended the Birthday parade at the Doranda Gurkha military and police parade ground this morning.—A.P.

At Secunderabad

(From Our Correspondent)

SECUNDERABAD, June 23.

King's Birthday Parade was held this morning not like former years. The Infantry and Cavalry Brigades paraded separately, the former at Secunderabad and the latter at Bolarum. Artillery Salute was not fired but the parade gave the Royal Salute.

Rains Lead To Abandonment Of Parade

(From Our Correspondent)

NAINI TAL, June 23.

Much disappointment caused to-day when on account of rains, the King's Birthday Parade was abandoned.

BACK-TO-THE-HORSE IN CHINA

CANTON, (By Mail.)

The Kwantung Provincial Government have launched a "back-to-the-horse" movement.

Alarmed at the amount of money spent by the people on motor-cars and their upkeep, they have set aside 250,000 (about £15,000) for the breeding of horses and the manufacture of carriages.

As a means of keeping money in the country, they hope to persuade the public to adopt this mode of transport in preference to motor-cars.

Two hundred horses are to be imported from Manila for breeding, and 30 Mongolian horse trainers have been engaged to look after them. A factory is to be built to make the carriages.—Reuter.

Betrayed Abyssinia: Destroyed League

COMMONS DEBATE LABOUR VOTE OF CENSURE

Govt. Policy Is Putting Premium On Successful Aggression

LONDON, June 23.

There was a less tense atmosphere in the House of Commons compared with Thursday last when Mr. Attlee moved the Labourite motion of 'no confidence' in consequence of Government's decision to abandon sanctions.

Before the sitting Mr. Eden conferred with the Negus for three-quarters of an hour.

Signor Grandi listened to the debate in the gallery.

Mr. Attlee said that Government had pursued a feeble, tortuous and vacillating policy in the last five years which had brought the country (down) from its proud position in 1931—(derisive ministerial cheers).

Government had betrayed Abyssinia and had destroyed the League as an effective instrument of peace. There was no security for any League State if Italy were allowed to triumph over Abyssinia. Not all the British Empire approved of dropping sanctions and the Dominion most nearly affected was strongly opposed to it. What would be the effect on the minds of the natives of South Africa and throughout the world? If Signor Mussolini wished to extend his dominions would Mr. Baldwin fight for Somaliland, the Sudan and Kenya? It would have been the Labour Party's policy to resist the aggressor attacking the League policy.

REAL QUESTION.

Replying, Sir John Simon agreed that the League had had a most serious set back, but the real question was to examine the situation with a sense of realities. Distress over the League's failure was just as keenly felt by Government and its supporters as by the Labourites.

As regards oil sanctions, the United States had no powers to prohibit the export of oil.

Recalling that Mr. Eden had said that Britain would be very glad to see oil sanctions applied, Sir John Simon protested at the unfairness of treating the failure to impose oil sanctions as a crime of the British Government. The purpose of sanctions ceased when the war was finished.

Very ridiculous things had been said. It had been suggested that the British Navy in the Mediterranean would have been overwhelmed. He did not doubt that the Navy would have given a very good account of itself but, with the present situation in Europe and the grave dangers surrounding us.

He was not prepared to see a single ship sunk even in a successful naval battle in the cause of Abyssinia.

POLICY OF FEAR.

Sir Archibald Sinclair for the Opposition Liberals said that throughout the whole crisis Government had been diverted by fear. The economic power of the League had Italy in its grip and Government were throwing away their weapon just when it was becoming effective. Government's policy put a premium on successful aggression and made the world safe for dictators.

Our Hyderabad Letter

CUSTOMS ACT AMENDMENT

Exception In "Goods Not Liable For Duty"

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), (By Mail.)

I reliably understand that the Hyderabad Customs Act, which was brought into force some twenty years ago is to be amended, and the draft Bill is now ready to be introduced in the ensuing session of the Hyderabad Legislative Council. The object of introducing the Bill is to bring the existing Act into line with the present day condition.

The new Act designed primarily to ensure the due collection of customs revenue and also forms the legal basis of prohibitions and restrictions on import and export. The new Act deals with definition and then proceeds to set out the Law governing appointment of officers. Detailed provisions are given for the prohibition, importation, entry and the examination of the goods and the extent of Customs control.

EXCEPTION IN GOODS, NOT LIABLE TO DUTY

In the section relating to "Goods not liable to Duty", an exception has been made in the case of articles imported through a contractor or in the name of a contractor or a tradesman for Government. It is laid down that duty shall, unless special orders of Government are obtained for exemption, be recoverable from the importer. It is also laid down that an article, on which a portion of the five per cent 'ad valorem' duty is levied under any rule, if re-imported may be subject to duty according to the condition, in which it has been re-imported. For instance, when import duty has once been levied on cloth and if the same cloth be re-exported after being re-embroidered no export duty shall be leviable. One the other hand, if yarn is exported for dyeing and re-imported it shall be liable to import duty as it is not identifiable.

A serious bomb explosion occurred late on Monday night in Manirambagia, Cawnpore, while a Rathyatra procession was passing that way. Two Mahars, Brijlal and Shivabalak who were in the procession sustained serious injuries and it is reported that the condition of one of them is precarious.

U. S. BID FOR WORLD OLYMPIC HONOURS

BERLIN (By Air Mail).

The Italian list of entries for the Olympic Games in August numbers 91, including 26 women. Together with trainers, delegates, etc., the contingent will amount to 400 people.

An ambitious bid for the world honours will be made by the United States. Their Olympic Games Committee have sent in entries for every event except the 50 kilometres race. Runners like Metcalf, Peacock and Jess Ovens have entered for the 100 metres, Cunningham, Venzke and Mangam for the 200, Bright, Nordell and Sears for the 5,000, and Ottey and Lash for the 10,000 metres race.

Finland is sending 116 competitors including two women.

Portable Power-Stations In Soviet Russia

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

Portable Electric Power stations to be used on building schemes, bridge constructions and road-makings are being built in the Soviet Union for the first time in world's history.

The stations will be mounted on automatic trailers and tractor trailers so that they can be moved quickly to places where they are required. It is estimated that six hundred of these stations will be produced by the end of this year.

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Chagla Forecasts Doom Of Jinnah's Plans

UNITED MUSLIM PARTY, A MISNOMER

Urges Rally Of Muslims And Non-Muslims On Common Programme Before Elections

Exclusive To The "Chronicle"

One cannot conceive of a Muslim League Party, especially when the League consists of contrary and contradicting elements. There could not be a United Muslim Party, as there was nothing common between the Muslim Zamindar and capitalist and the Muslim proletariat. Mr. Jinnah's efforts to create a United Muslim Party, must in its very nature and by the logic of events, fail.

This was the view expressed by Mr. M. C. Chagla, a Nationalist Muslim leader of Bombay, in an exclusive interview to the "Chronicle" regarding the Muslim League Manifesto and Mr. Jinnah's recent utterances.

No Isolation Please

Mr. Chagla agrees that the Mussalmans in the country should be organised and consolidated. They must be organised educationally and economically. But politically, they should join hands with the members of other communities, who hold the same political views as themselves. According to him, it would be a thousand pities if the elections were to be fought by people as separate communal parties.

Mr. Jinnah, in his recent activities, looked like a 'political Gulliver' who had been cast ashore on the island of Lilliput, according to Mr. Chagla.

Asked as to what he thought of the Muslim League Manifesto and Mr. M. A. Jinnah's recent interview to the "Chronicle" Mr. M. C. Chagla said: "Anyone who has been politically associated with Mr. Jinnah, for any length of time, cannot but respect his transparent sincerity and unassailable integrity. One may quarrel with his judgment but cannot challenge his motives.

"The Manifesto of the Muslim League," continued Mr. Chagla, "is excellent as far as it goes. The sentiments expressed are sound, and the political doctrines expounded, are more or less, impeccable. The sentiments are what everyone expresses and the doctrines what everyone accepts or ought to accept. From the ultra-Liberal at the extreme right to the extreme Congressman at the left, everyone must subscribe to the principles enunciated in the Manifesto. But my genuine difficulty is this. How can you find a party on such a manifesto? Its very catholicity and all-embracing character detract from its value as a party manifesto.

A WET BLANKET

"A Party Manifesto must be a fighting document. It must raise issues of immediate importance, on which passions are likely to rise high. It must embody war cries, shouting which, people go to the electoral battle. I do not find any of these in the Manifesto. The legislatures will not be concerned with Dominion Status nor with the unsatisfactory nature of the Constitution. What the legislatures will be concerned with, will be economic issues, the principles of taxation and questions of Social Reform. These are the issues on which parties will be divided in the legislatures."

Asked as to what he thought of a Muslim League Party, contesting the elections, as a community, Mr. Chagla said: "I, for one, with great respect to Mr. Jinnah's views, cannot conceive of a Muslim League Party. The Muslim League is perhaps, the most representative body among the Mussalmans. On its platform, you find capitalists and Zamindars, safely entrenched behind their positions, and poor men with ideals preaching, what seems to be an impossible equality. How can you fashion a party out of these contrary and contradicting elements? What is there in common between a Muslim Zamindar and a Muslim proletariat, except that they give praise to Allah and believe in Dominion Status".

CO-OPERATE BEFORE ELECTIONS

Questioned regarding Mr. Jinnah's statement that the League Party would co-operate with group or groups in the Legislature, provided their aims were approximately similar to that of the League, Mr. Chagla said "I appreciate what Mr. Jinnah says that the Muslim League Party will co-operate with other groups in the Legislatures, but surely this is not enough. Muslims and non-Muslims subscribing to common principles and believing in the same political philosophy ought to co-operate before the elections. That to my mind is infinitely more important. Democracy wakes up at the time

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar.-at-Law.

of the elections, and goes to sleep again till the next elections. It is at the time of elections, that common interests should be discovered and strong links forged. It is true we have been cursed with separate electorates, but it would be a thousand pities if we fight the elections as separate Communal parties.

Mr. Chagla further explained the necessity of fighting the coming elections on a common programme and was emphatically against communal parties. He said "Mr. Jinnah will remember, how, many years ago, almost in the dim past, we formed a nationalist party in Bombay on the eve of the elections and how he himself was a candidate standing from that party. We fought on common issues, and I think we carried a lot of useful educative propaganda among the electorate. That Party, as he will remember, was constituted of men of all communities, and we held meetings where Hindu and Muslim candidates spoke. I think Mr. Jinnah could have created a party of all the advanced nationalist elements in the country. We have been going through such times of political uncertainty, that a suitable party with a firm and reliable leader, and a programme patriotic without being pyro-technical would have rallied large sections of people in the country."

"POLITICAL GULLIVER"

Further discussing the question of creating a Muslim League Party and working the League programme, Mr. Chagla said "Mr. Jinnah's effort to create a United Muslim Party, must, in its very nature, and by the logic of events, fail. What is there in common between Mr. Jinnah and Sir Mohemad Yusuf and Nawab of Chhattari? I go further. What is there in common between him and a large number of those, who along with him, will constitute the Muslim League Party? Their outlook, their political background, their values are radically different. They do not even speak the same language.

"Mr. Jinnah is like a political Gulliver who has been cast ashore on the Island of Lilliput. But unlike Gulliver, he has a few companions with him who have reached the same political stature as himself. But the companions are too few.

NO POLITICAL ISOLATION

Questioned regarding Mr. Jinnah's aim at organising and consolidating the Mussalmans, Mr. Chagla said "I entirely agree with Mr. Jinnah that the Mussalmans have got to be organised, but I do not wait them to be organised, as a separate political unit. They must be organised, educationally and economically. But politically, they must join hands with the members of the other communities, who hold the same political view as themselves."

The Matriculation Massacre

MRS. HANSA MEHTA DEFENDS STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Herewith I enclose a letter for publication in your valued paper, which I would request you to publish in view of various statements that have appeared in the Press in connection with the students' demonstration and the Matriculation results.—Yours, etc.,

HANSA MEHTA.

Khambatta Hall,
Cumballa Hill,
16, Altamount Road,
Bombay, June 23.

To,

The Registered Graduates.

In view of the developments that have taken place as a sequence to the meeting held on the 13th inst. at the Blavatsky Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Brelvi, to protest against the very cutting results of the Matriculation examination this year, I think it necessary to address this letter to the registered graduates who did me the honour to elect me to the Senate in 1931.

It is not the first time that I have shown public sympathy and given active support to the student movement nor is it a search for cheap popularity at election time, as alleged by some. My connection with the students' movement dates back to about 18 years ago when I was elected the first President of the Baroda branch of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation. Ever since then I have taken keen interest in their cause and even taken an active part in some of their doings. Only two years ago when there was no question of seeking election, a similar meeting was held at the Blavatsky Hall over which I had presided. The students then ventilated their grievances against the University freely. Among the grievances, one was the time of the University examination which falls in April and, therefore, most unsuitable owing to heat, especially to students in centres like Ahmedabad and Sind. Many students are even known to faint owing to the great heat. They had also to offer some criticism about the conduct of the examinations and about the text books. As a member of the Senate, I told them to ventilate their grievances, as otherwise it would be difficult for the University authorities to know them. The matter of changing the time of the examinations is, I am glad to say, before the Syndicate, but no decision has been so far as my knowledge goes, arrived at yet.

FAILURES IN ENGLISH.

So far, about my past association with the students. On this occasion, it is a universally admitted fact that the English papers at the Matriculation examination were unusual, and they were deliberately so, as acknowledged by the chief paper setter, Mr. Hamill, himself, publicly in the Senate. Added to the unusual character of the papers, there is room for personal equation in marking papers, as once again Mr. Hamill himself admitted, the variation in marking the same paper by two equally competent authorities being according to what he said in the Senate as much as by 70 per cent. This is borne out by the fact that there is an unprecedently high percentage of failures on account of English alone. As many as 3,640 students, who had passed in all the other subjects of the examination, failed in English only. This is about eight times larger than the next highest failure in a single subject, viz., 465 students failing in Mathematics only; about 9 times larger than the failure in History and Geography (only 412 students); about 15 times more than the failure in the 2nd language alone (244 students); and about 35 times more than the failure in Science alone (107 students).

The enormous failure in English only could be further illustrated by the fact that as many as 1,000 students failed in that subject only with a deficiency of about 3 per cent. marks or less, with no redress by the University authorities as recently stated by the Vice-Chancellor in a press interview, even though previous precedents would have permitted a reconsideration of the very stiff result in English this time.

There was a regular stream of letters in the Press from teachers, headmasters, and others condemning those who were responsible for setting such papers in English. As a member of the Senate, I felt it my duty to take note of this, even if I had not been asked, as I was, by a responsible member of my constituency in a circular letter as to what steps I intended to take on it.

AN APPREHENSION.

There was also a further apprehension in my mind about the attempt made in certain quarters, which were also responsible for the unhappy result of the English papers, to give a special preference to the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, which is outside our University control, and which would have further depreciated the value and equality of our own Matriculation and so involved a sacrifice of our national self respect, which no self-respecting Indian would allow unnoticed. This apprehension was no hearsay, but has, unfortunately, proved too well founded by the recent decision of the Academic Council to raise the equivalence of the said Cambridge School Certificate Examination from the Matriculation, as at present, to the first year examination on our University in Arts and Science, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, and even though the Universities like Madras and Andhra regard the said Cambridge examination as equivalent only to their Matriculation, and in spite of the fact that our own University does not recognise the first year Arts examination held by the colleges affiliated to the other Indian Universities as equivalent to our own first year Arts examination!

A DOUBLE MENACE

Under this double menace I should not have been true to my constituency if I had refused the invitation of the Students' Brotherhood to lend an active support to the protest against what has been described by many as the 'massacre of the innocents' and sympathise with a cause that was just.

It has been stated that the poor results this year were largely due to the large number of students who went up for the examination in view of the muddling circular by the Syndicate, stating that only those who fail in the April examination would be permitted to appear in the supplementary examination to be held in October. This may be true to a certain extent. If really a large number of raw students were sent up this time for the Matriculation examination compared to the previous years, the failures in a single subject other than English would have been also correspondingly high. But from the figures given above, it would be seen that the failures in English alone of the students passing in all the other subjects are three times as large as the failures in all the other subjects taken together, and 8 times larger than the next largest figure of failures in one subject only.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

As regards the demonstration that took place on the 15th June, 1936, as a sequence of the meeting held at the Blavatsky Hall, I should like to say that there is a great need of human understanding to appreciate the character of this demonstration. There is neither justice nor reason in talking about the sanctity of the University precincts in the face of such strong public sentiment, or of assuming the high pulpit tone that one of the members of the Senate tried to assume. Such demonstrations are not infrequent in most ancient Universities abroad, nor are they uncommon in India. They were meant to emphasise the urgency of the cause. The demonstrators had not the slightest intention to enter the Senate Hall. Their intention was to march to the Senate Hall and hand over their demands to the Vice-Chancellor, whom they had hoped to meet at the front door on his way to the meeting. They knew fully well that it was not within the power of the Vice-Chancellor to meet their demands on the spot. All they wanted was a sympathetic assurance that they would be fully considered. In this connection, it may be stated that though Mr. S. A. Brelvi, on behalf of the organisers of the students' protest meeting had requested permission for ten of their members to attend while the Senate meeting discussed this matter on which the demands of the students had already been forwarded to the University authorities, there was no response from these authorities to this request. Had these representatives been permitted to attend the meeting of the Senate, where visitors are not forbidden by law or statute there is every reason to believe that the invasion of the Senate Hall by the whole mass of students would never have taken place. Even this error of judgment could have been retrieved had the Vice-Chancellor entered by the normal entrance and met the students at the front door and shown them some sympathy. Unfortunately, the Vice-Chancellor thought differently and entered by a side door and took up an attitude which could only be called unsympathetic and bureaucratic.

Because of this lack of sympathy or even of courtesy to the representatives of the students, uneasiness grew amongst them. The sight of the Police in the University precincts added fuel to the fire, with the result that as the Vice-Chancellor would not meet the students at the entrance they rushed in to see him in the Senate Hall after patiently waiting for some time outside.

All that I have done and all that the University authorities have done with regard to the grievances of the students about the Matriculation results, is now laid before you. So far as I am concerned, I have always sympathised with the students and will always support them in the ventilation of their just grievances, and I also hold the view that the members of the Senate, at least those chosen by the Registered Graduates, have every right to sponsor their cause

Tribute To Junagadh Dewan's Services

(From A Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, (By Mail).

Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir, Naib Dewan of Junagadh, who is proceeding on leave, prior to his reversion to Government Service, attained great popularity with all classes and creeds. He was in charge of a number of departments-Gardens, Police, Education, Forest, Municipality, etc. It is a well-known fact that considerable success was achieved in the improvement of all the departments under him during the course of his short stay at Junagadh. Gardens of the State improved considerably. Dodheshwar plantation scheme, which was started some years back received great encouragement from him and under his guidance was extended and improved in various ways.

Education claimed his special attention. The primary educational policy of the State was completely revised. District Inspectors were appointed. The salaries of the Primary School Teachers were enhanced so as to come to the level of the Presidency of Bombay. An Advisory Board with officials and non-officials as its members was set up. A new hostel for middle-class Muslim Boys was opened. Hostel arrangements for the sons of the Amirs and Mahabatkhanji Orphanage were reorganised.

GRANT FOR HARIJAN EDUCATION DOUBLED

The educational grant for the Harijans in Junagadh City was doubled. The number of scholarships granted to deserving students of all castes and creeds was greatly increased. The improvement and expansion of the State College was also encouraged by him in various ways. A number of facilities were provided for the hostel residents. The scheme for opening Science Classes was strongly championed by him and several new posts of professors and assistant professors were created. Efficiency in games and sports was encouraged by him sometimes rewarding the winners with prizes from his own pocket.

In short, the contribution of Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir to the progress of Junagadh State during the course of his short stay for nearly a year and a half has been unprecedented and he is bound to be remembered with thankfulness and gratitude by the coming generations of the State. His Highness the Nawab Saheb has rightly appreciated his services by issuing a Firman in the "State Gazette" to the following effect:— "As Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Mahomed Hussain is relinquishing his post as Naib Dewan of this State, I wish to place on record my appreciation of the services he has rendered."

A Look Round The World

The Palestine Question

How Britain Broke Her Promise To Arabs

DUBLIN (By Air Mail).

"In 1921, when the armistice, followed immediately by a treaty of peace, was at last concluded in Ireland, the auxiliary British troops left the shores of the Free State and betook themselves to Palestine—not with any object of pilgrimage to Jerusalem but for accomplishing the same task which they had attempted in Ireland," writes The Irish Press.

"During the Great War, the Arabs collaborated with the English in overthrowing the Turkish empire which included Syria, Palestine, Mesopotemia and Arabia. In return for this, they were promised unification and complete independence within their own territories.

Lawrence of Arabia who aided the Arabs in blowing the Turkish trains with dynamite and in killing the victims assured them of this independence as soon as Turkey was conquered.

But in 1917, Lord Balfour promised to transform Palestine into a Jewish National Home in order to incite the Jews to enrol themselves in the army for fighting against the Turks.

Turkey fell and Great Britain and her allies grabbed the spoils of the ancient Turkish territories.

But a unified and federated independent Arab State was never created and the Arab legions were immediately dismembered.

Later on Britain was obliged to recognize the independence of a part of Arabia at the point of the sword by the Wahabis. Iraq and Palestine, however, became countries under the British mandate while Syria was placed in charge of the French.

Lawrence of Arabia, having thus become a traitor to his friends, refused all British honours and changed his name."

No Possibility Of Popular Front In England

LONDON (By Air Mail).

"The idea is gaining ground of a union between the Liberal and Labour Parties into a kind of Popular Front on the basis of the withdrawal of such Liberal opposition as remains in the town in return for the pulling down of the Labour candidates in the country constituencies. Such an arrangement would produce, so its advocates contend, a stable radical majority at the next elections."

"It is from the point of view both of the Socialists and the Liberals an attractive proposal, but I do not believe that there is any real chance of its being brought to fruition," writes Sir Robert Bernays in the "Evening Standard."

Advantage Of Second Ballot

"In the first place, before any electoral arrangement can be made, there has to be an agreement on policy. Where does such an agreement exist to-day?

And even if some kind of joint manifesto could be patched up, there is little evidence that a united front upon it could be assured in the constituencies.

It was relatively easy in France, with its system of the second ballot. Arrangements could be made for the withdrawal of hopeless candidates after the first ballot and a bargain struck between the forces of the left as to which candidate was most likely to beat the candidate of the Right.

In Great Britain, without the alternative vote, such bargains would have to be made before nomination.

That is a much more difficult affair.

From what I know of the labour organisation in the rural areas, I do not believe that the labour leaders, whatever pact they might seek to make with the Liberals, would, in fact, be able to deliver the goods.

Nor could the Liberals ensure that their supporters in the towns would, in the absence of a Liberal candidate, vote for the Labour nominee. On the contrary, the last two elections have clearly indicated that where there is no Liberal candidate the majority of Liberals in a hotly contested election have preferred to vote for Conservative candidates.

Another National Government

The conditions in France are completely different to those in England. Not merely is there no second ballot in England, but there is no conservatism as reactionary as the French Right Wing parties to compel unity among the forces arrayed against them.

A far more likely line of development than that of the Popular Front is an extension of the conception of National Government.

CIVIL LIBERTIES MUST BE PROTECTED

Chagla Welcomes Congress President's Move

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative regarding the proposed Civil Liberties Union, suggested by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. M. C. Chagla said that he had already replied to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru supporting the idea of starting a Union of the kind suggested. In the course of his letter to the Congress President, Mr. Chagla states "If a citizen thinks at all—and I am afraid that a large majority spend their days without indulging in this rather arduous pursuit—there should be nothing which should be nearer to him and which he should safeguard more zealously than his civil liberties. I, therefore have no doubt, that your appeal to form an Association on non-party and non-sectarian lines for the defence of those liberties can only meet with one response. But there are practical difficulties in the way, which it would be idle to ignore or minimise. More and more, in our country, the cleavage of parties and political opinion is being formed on economic lines and economic problems are looming large to the exclusion and disregard of purely political questions.

"The 'Haves' are looking askance at the 'Have-nots' and wish to throw up ramparts round their possessions, so that they can be rendered safe from the equalitarian philosophy of those who want to see all God's men share the good things of life. I don't think that the men behind the ramparts would concede to what they consider, is the howling mob outside, the liberty which they themselves enjoy. Nor do they think that the mob has any right to talk of liberty, when it would deprive them of the most cherished of their liberties—the right to enjoy their possessions in peace.

"In this atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, I am afraid it will be very difficult to get Capitalists and Socialists; Liberals and Extremists, Nationalists and Communalists, to combine on a common platform. The economic skeleton in the cupboard will keep peeping out. You will agree with me that if an Association like this is to be formed, it must be representative. It will be worse than useless if large sections keep out. Far from supporting our cause, it will be an important piece of propaganda for Government, who will point to the people who have not, joined the Union and say here are important men in the public life of the country who support the policy of repression."

Milk Kept Fresh For Three Months

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

A new process whereby pasteurised milk may be kept fresh for as long as three months has been developed in America. The process consists in passing bottles of pasteurised milk through a special capping machine.

The bottles are capped or sealed in a chamber of dry superheated steam which sterilises the surface of the milk and fills the space between it and the seal with steam. This, on condensing, leaves a vacuum. Thus the milk may be said to be more or less vacuum packed.

If it is wished to keep the milk fresh for as long as three months, the bottles may be kept at a comparatively low temperature in a refrigerator.

The new process may bring about a change in the present American law which makes it illegal for milk to be bottled more than thirty-six hours before it is sold.

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Current Indian Films

High Lights And Deep Shadows

(By V. P. Sathe)

If anybody goes through the story of Rajput Ramani he will find it a very interesting story to read; and he will appreciate the moral behind it. Still this story is not proper for screen adaptation as it contains no climaxes or thrilling situations and the development is not psychological. The picture might have been a great success if Mr. Shantaram would have been the director but as it is it was in the hands of Dhaibar who in his first attempt cannot be expected to handle a difficult story like 'Rajput Ramani' properly. Dancing sequence. Bedroom scene and some other situations reveal that Mr. Dhaibar is no mean director and he can make a successful picture of a simple story which provides ample entertainment and thrills. Another great defect in the picture is that dialogues are too many. Some of the dialogues are unnecessary and they should be cut out. The "technique" of the picture is on theme altogether new to Indian picture goers and the director has introduced several new ideas to make it richly entertaining. The director has not been able to make proper use of the great cast at his disposal and in selecting Saigal as the leading man he has made a great error. Saigal's face and figure is not fit for a comic role and he connat play the comic part so nicely as he played the role of "Chandidas" or "Devidas". There again the theme is not properly developed and the continuity is unnecessarily broken by untimely songs. The music director, and technicians seem to be in holiday mood and have taken no pains in working for this picture. Kapoor who plays the role of false Harish in the most impressive player. Nawab has the same role which he had in "Dhup chaon".

a "Dhoop Chaoan". Molina like Saigal is miscast. Yet both of them give good perform-

"Pia-ki-Jogan" at the Wellington.

satisfactory though some dialogues are inaudible. Comic punches are unnecessary, but Buwasaheb and Chhotu do their parts well as comedians.

JEEVAN NAIYA

Story, direction, dialogues, music and even acting in this most widely advertised picture is not better than any other average Indian picture. The story has no novelty and all the ideas are old and worn out. The development is not logical and the climax which the author thinks—is no climax for the picture goes. There is not a single thrilling situation in the picture and the end is expected by the picture goer. The continuity is not properly kept up and the director has not been careful in avoiding inconsistencies in the picture. The back ground music is ineffective. The dialogue dilivery of the Bombay Talkies stars is slow and they speak as if they are dictating to school-boys. Devika Rani is alone able to give fine performance but she gets a poor response from Ashok Kumar who has a morose face like Buster Keaton. Ashok Kumar is unsuitable substitution for Nazamul-Hussain whom we miss very much. The technique of the picture is almost perfect but it is not unexpected as the Bombay Talkies have an up to date studio and a foreign band of technicians. Excellent technique and acting of Devika Rani makes this picture better than the average of Indian pictures.

MILLIONAIRE

The picture of New Theatres is inferior to Devdas and Dhup Chaon in every respect and cannot be called a worthy successor to those two notable productions of New Theatres. The story is based ance and sing nicely, Saigal being better than his partner. Critics may disagree about the quality of the picture but they will be one on one point: that picture is perfectly entertaining.

SANGDIL SAMAJ

Nobody expected from Daryani productions a picture of high standard like 'Sangdil Samaj'. They have surprised every visitor to Krishna Cinema for last two weeks by producing a picture which is better than most of the Bombay productions released in this year. It has story rarely found in Bombay or in fact any average picture. The story based on common incidents is most interesting and till the end there are no dull moments in the picture. The comic interlude unlike other pictures is in keeping with the main theme of the picture. Several situations have been handled very cleverly by the director and it is most surprising to note that this picture is without a hero or two villian. Photography is very good and there are two or three special camera effects seldom seen before on Indian screen. Recording is satisfactory. Background music is not bad but song tunes are not well chosen and Sardar Akthar, Kamlakar are not able to sing nicely. Acting is on the whole very good. Nazir Shivdasani and Padma giving good performances. The picture though not properly advertised deserves to be seen by every admirer of good Indian pictures.

(Continued from col. 7)

tists—Gulzar, Shagoofa, Sadatalli, Nathan, Eruch and others of stage and film reputation, all of whom seem determined to surpass each other in making a true representation of their respective roles.

"Matlabi Duniya" now seen at the West-End—(Ranjit.)

"PIYA-KI-JOGAN"

At The Wellington

The illustrious gentry of the town headed by the Governor along with his brother and sister, are invited at the auspicious occasion of Mohini's birthday party. Beautiful, young and accomplished Mohini attracts everybody. Young and handsome Captain Kishore attracts Mohini and Leela, the Governor's sister. Both fall a prey to his love. Rajendra the Governor takes a fancy for Mohini. Being always on his look-out, Rajendra gets an opportunity to bring Mohini's father, under a heavy debt of money. Manoharlal an ambitious speculator fails to keep his promise. As an alternative Rajendra, himself being of losing his reputation by marrying Mohini, demands her for Madhav, his half-wit brother. Manoharlal denies. Rajendra presses hard upon him. Kishore in his unforeseen difficulty wants to help Manohar, but is kept off by Rajendra's strict official orders to leave immediately after certain decoits.

Chunilal, a millionare friend of Manoharlal does help him, but due to the misunderstanding of Kanta his second wife, Mohini's stepmother, Manoharlal cannot clear off Rajendra's debt. Manoharlal is left to no alternative but to accept Rajendra's proposal—or disgrace, ruin and death. He prefers the second. Just when he is about to take the fatal dose, Mohini enters and with tears in her eyes shows her inclination of marrying Madhav, rather than see her noble father dead. Rajendra when sees his plans so far matured wants to get the last obstacle removed from his way. On Madhav's honeymoon night he informs him not to go to Mohini, she being indisposed. Mohini on entering Madhav's bedroom finds Madhav missing, rumour of Madhav's having committed suicide, due to Rajendra's ill-treatment, spreads like fire. Mohini is left a widow. See this picture at Wellington. It is a good drama.

Sjt. Baburao Pendharkar and Kumari Lecla Chitnis in "Chhaya" now seen at the Majestic.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Do you select your picture? Or, do you permit the studios to favour you with their selection of "stars" and stunts?

"JEEVAN NAIYA" IN SIXTH WEEK

At The Imperial

"Jeevan Naiya" at the Imperial seem to be settled for a good run for the takings at the beginning of the sixth week have already ensured its run for the seventh week. Despite heavy rains during the last several days and keen competition from some other pictures "Jeevan Naiya" continues to be popular and has proved a successful box-office draw.

Devika Rani's reputation as an artiste has been confirmed by her outstanding performance in "Jeevan Naiya". The camera in "Jeevan Naiya" has been unobtrusive. The sound-recording is excellent.

"SANGDIL SAMAJ"

Second Week At The Krishna

She was a phantom of delight, —young and beautiful. She was in love with him—he loved her. He said beautiful words to her—he said he would make her happy. She was cheerishing happy dreams of her life. But did he keep his promise?—No. Her heart was broken by him. Can a mother be a virgin? Can she become a mother of a child without legal marriage? Society knew this and she was no more there. She was wandering like a fallen woman—and she made-up her mind to avenge herself—for the injustice done to her by men and society.

See this touching stark social drama of a woman's soul in Daryani Productions' Social hit—"Sangdil-Samaj" now running at 2nd week at the Krishna Cinema. It is a picture written by Sjt. K. S. Daryani—who wrote "Bharat-Ki-Beti"—directed by Sjt. Ram Daryani. Kumari Padma Devi, Kumari Sardar Akhtar, Nazir, Hari Shivdasani, polished villain of Indian screen, Gope the comedian, D. Manek and Omkar are the main stars. Don't fail to see this social drama at the Krishna.

"THE MILLIONAIRE"

At The Minerva

New Theatres' latest picture—"The Millionaire" or the "Crorepati" that has been drawing crowded houses every week since the last 3 weeks. Know, that we have had until now no healthy comedies. Here is one intelligent and laugh provoking as well as healthy.

Saigal is really brilliant, Kumari Molina and Kumari Rajkumari will positively charm you with their fine and lilting melodies. Pahari Sanyal, Nemo, Rajluxmi, Kidar Jagdeesh, B.A., do their roles with full understanding. Directed by Sjt. Hemchunder, you cannot miss "The Millionaire" at the Minerva.

Kumaris Durga Khote And Shanta Apte in "Amar Jyoti" for thcoming Prabhat release.

NEW THEATRES (CALCUTTA)

Pictures Under Production

Prafullya Roy has finished the direction of Pujarin, the Hindustani version of Dena-Paona, which he was producing at No. 2 Studio. Apart from the fact that the story typifies in a most vivid manner, the joys and the sorrows, the quarrels and the friendships, the loves and the hates of real India—that is the India of the villages, and as such, is bound to find instant appeal throughout the country,—the story of Dena-Paona, or Pujarin as it is now called, is one of Sarat Chatterjee's best creations, and if the success of Devdas has shown infallibly that the Indian Box Office is rapidly veering round to plays that portray real life in India in a natural manner, then one cannot have the slightest doubt of the successes that awaits Pujarin immediately on its release. From what little I have seen of this Picture, I can prophesy that it will be a very big hit indeed. I do not mind telling you in confidence that Saigal will break all records, even his own records, in this piece. I told you about the experiment Prafulla Roy is making with Chandrabati and my glimpse of her as heroine in Pujarin convinces me that Chandrabati is headed for an All-India triumph in this picture.

Pramathes Barua is right in the thick of it with his production of Sarat Chatterjee's "Manzil" and this has progressed with surprising rapidity considering the usual time taken to make what is popularly classed as a super picture. Nobody realises more than Pramathes the terrible responsibility that straddles his mental shoulders in connection with this production. For people are still talking Devdas, thinking Devdas and seeing Devdas and P. C. knows, as well as I do, that Grihadaha must at least be as good as Devdas, if not better. With the universal appreciation still ringing in his ears over, unprecedented triumph of "Dhoop-Chhaon," Mr. Nitin Bose is already at work with his next production in between supervising the Camera work in the various productions going on at both their studios. Mr. Bose has taken up a sensational hot Drama to have a triumphant march all over. Kamlesh Kumari an eminent exponent of Oriental and classical types of Dance, who had extensive travels in all countries of Europe and won high awards for her brilliant art, has joined the New Threatres last March and she is now busy in a picture being directed by Mr. Nitin Bose. She is a linguist speaking French, Italian, English, German and Urdu with equal fluency. She has now taken up to singing too. This is indeed a worthy addition to the New Theatres. Kamlesh Kumari hails from a respectable family of Lucknow being the only daughter of a well-known Barrister of Lucknow (now dead). Kamlesh is certainly a self-made artist.

THE MINERVA FILM STUDIO (SEWRI)

Self-contained Studio In Bombay

(BY A. V. PANDIT.)

Reinforced by the amalgamation of the Stage Film Co., which under the able guidance of the well-known director and character actor, Mr. Sohrab Modi, produced such a remarkable picture as "Khoon-ka-Khoon" Urdu version of "Hamlet", the Minerva Film Co., under the able direction of Sohrab Modi, are now busy shooting on a very large scale their first stage-screen picture "Saede-Havas" in their own grand studio at Sewri, which is fully equipped with Fideiytone Sound Equipment, Super Parvo Debrie Camera, Mole Richardson Lights, Union Editing Table and other such costly uptodate studio equipments.

At a time when with the advent of talking pictures the stage was being gradually extinguished as part of our daily amusements, it is gratifying to note that Mr. Rustom Modi who is successfully running several cinema theatres at Hyderabad, and is gifted with a brilliant imaginative mind by nature, came to the rescue of this dying art. His idea was to blend both the arts together i.e., to produce stage pictures by means of screen, for which all credit goes to him as originator of a novel plan which created an amusing stage-screen alliance for the enjoyment of both cinema and theatre fans. At this stage it would be quite appropriate to congratulate Mr. Sohrab Modi on his successfully giving practical shape to his brother's interesting scheme.

Kumari E. Ram Rao in Bhavnani Productions forthcoming Social "Awakening"—dealing with unemployment.

Mr. Sohrab Modi who has already made a name in "Khoonka-Khoon", for his excellent direction and magnificent acting, is taking a very important role in Minerva Film Co.'s "Saed-e-Havas"—adapted from Shakespeare's "King John," besides directing the picture.

In view of his most natural and psychological performance one is quite justified to include this Indian veteran among the best artists of America and Europe.

In addition to Mr. Modi's direction and acting some strange things of much interest have been presented in this drama for the first time in the history of the filmland, which the company acclaims, the public have not witnessed in any other picture as yet. Dialogues, sceneries, songs and dances are all arranged in quite a new and beautiful style.

Mr. S. G. Anjum, a popular sportsman of the Frontier province, has been selected to fill up the hero's role, and the part of heroine is being modestly played by the charming Shama, who hails from New Delhi. Chandrakumar, a child of 6, is another great attraction who shall make the audience stand aghast by his emotional acting.

These shining stars are supported by several experienced ar-

(Continued in Col. 2)

LAND MORTGAGE BANK FOR SUBURBS

Vile Parle Conference Plans All-round Co-operative Drive

(From Our Correspondent).
VILE PARLE, Monday.

"The main stumbling block to the success of Co-operative Movement is old debts and no scheme of rural uplift which is not preceded by the debt-redemption can have much value. It has been the universal cry of the public workers that unless something is done," an almost cataclysmic disaster might overtake the country. If debt redemption is impossible, repudiation will be the result. This problem must receive immediate attention." This was the feeling with Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher, the well-known Congress worker and a prominent social reformer, pictured the necessity of the work of rural indebtedness which would otherwise end in repudiation of old debts by the helpless cultivators, when he presided over a conference of the Suburban District Co-operators yesterday at 3 p.m., when a fairly representative audience including Mr. K. G. Prabhu the Assistant Registrar, of Co-operative Institute, Mr. V. L. Mehta of Provincial Co-operative Bank, gathered to discuss the various problems affecting the Co-operative Movement in the district.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. V. P. Varde, the Chairman of the Reception Committee whilst thanking the friends and brother co-operators for honouring the invitation, reviewed the work done so far in the district. He said that hitherto the main trend of this movement in the district was the starting of societies for credit purposes. This Conference is meeting to discuss the possibilities of development of non-credit movement. There were about 32 Societies in the district of which 15 are Housing ones, 5 of the Municipal workers 2 are running on communal lines and one was the urban society. This progress can in no sense be considered satisfactory and he urged the necessity of taking stock of the things and proceed with confidence.

IN SAME BOAT.

The peasants of the district have the same difficulties to face as elsewhere and he stressed the necessity of the scheme of rural credit which would meet with the requirement of the situation which has become more aggravated by the chronic unemployment and devastating trade depression. He also observed that in the Suburbs there are more non-co-operators than co-operators, although he felt that the ultimate objective of both was the same to serve the needy class and render them all assistance by creating confidence in them. He further observed that if those who are working in political fields could only come and join in the deliberations of the co-operative movement and its progress, much good result may be confidently expected. He also stressed upon the necessity of establishing a Land Mortgage Bank in the district.

MR. KHER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher thanked the organisers for giving him an opportunity to make what he described as the most romantic study of the growth of the Co-operative Movement by inviting him to preside over their deliberations.

NOTHING DOING.

He said India has now "been reduced from the state of a manufacturing to that of an agricultural Country." Nearly eleven crores out of our earning population of twelve and a half crores earn their living from agriculture and they are at present heavily indebted—the total amount of indebtedness being nearly 900 crores. Our first Co-operative measure, the Act of 1904 specially intended for their benefit but even then their indebtedness was so great that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale remarked in his speech on the Bill: "The first thing that strikes me on a consideration of the whole question is that there is no provision in the proposed Scheme for a preliminary liquidation of the existing debts of the cultivators. Fifty years have now passed and all that we have is the satisfaction of knowing that Mr. Gokhale was a true prophet.

REDEMPTION OR REPUDIATION.

The Co-operative Credit Societies in India supply only about 7 per cent of current credit and they have not supplanted the money-lender but only supplemented him. Unable to repay his dues to the Credit Society, the farmer, in order to save his "Abroo" goes again to his "Sahukar" and borrows at any high rate of interest. His poverty, hopelessness and ignorance have as report after report tells us, brought in him a despondency which is abject. It has been the universal cry of public workers that unless something is done "an almost cataclysmic disaster might eventually overtake the whole country." (Sarkar). If redemption is impossible, repudiation will be the result. This problem must receive immediate attention.

POSSIBLE INDUSTRIES.

Co-operative consumers, Societies. Co-operative Dairy farming, small industries carried on the co-operative basis can do a great deal for the promotion of Swadeshi in its broadest sense and are sure to benefit the Country economically. In this District, Poultry and Dairy farming will have special facilities and advantages. One specially important phase of scientific marketing is that relating to the sale of milk. The difficulties in this line that will have to be tackled are numerous. The utter ignorance and callousness of persons now engaged in this occupation to all considerations of hygiene and sanitation, their reluctance to tolerate any suggestions for improvement, the transport difficulty, the marketing difficulty are only some of them.

Co-operative dairying has been in existence in England for over 80 years. The most distant part from which milk has been brought to London is 513 miles and the bulk of the milk supply comes from within a radius of 40 to 100 miles. This is how the Railway Companies helped. "In addition to putting their milk rates and charges on a uniform basis, the leading companies greatly improved their milk train services opening branch lines for Sunday traffic, constructing special milk vans on framework similar to that of the best passenger rolling stock, concentrating milk from specified districts at suitable junction stations and carrying it thence in special and often non-stop milk specials and setting apart, more especially at London stations, certain lines with platform and approach road, exclusively for milk traffic.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Going into similar details about eggs and poultry, the speaker said "there is a wonderful field for operation. I have seen some poultry farms run by individual enterprise and there is no question but that the occupation will be very remunerative if properly carried on."

I find that you propose to consider the question of village industries. Mahatma Gandhi has already given a great impetus to this movement and the All-India Village Industries Association is engaged in valuable research and investigation the results of which will, no doubt, be of great assistance to all. Co-operative Housing Societies are of great assistance to the middle-class house-owner. There are many Societies in the City and the Suburbs also in Ahmedabad and many other places which show the advantages of co-operation in the matter of building houses, as the demand for decent houses increases this activity is bound to flourish.

During the last six or seven years, women have been taking a prominent part in all our public affairs. If they turn their attention to Co-operative activities in the nature of starting Stores and of organising the Co-operative movement in the Country, I think the movement will be greatly benefited. May I appeal to the ladies present here to take keener interest in the movement in future?

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

There is one more question to which I wish to refer before concluding and that is the formation of a Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank for the Suburbs, Thana and Kolaba. The principal objects of a Land Mortgage Bank are (1) the redemption of the land and houses of agriculturists (2) the liquidation of their old debts and (3) the financing of costly agricultural improvements either in houses, methods of cultivation or otherwise.

After the address of the president, the deliberative part of the Conference began and the main resolutions before the Conference were concerning (1) the establishment of the Land Mortgage Bank for Thana, Kolaba and the Bombay Suburbs, (2) the starting of the Ladies' Co-operation Stores (3) of the Dairy Society etc. The first resolution expressed the dissatisfaction of the Conference at the progress of the movement in the district and indicated the direction which it should take.

CONSUMERS' STORES.

Smt. Kantabehen Khandwala who is one of the organisers of the Womens Co-operative Stores on the Sandhurst Road in Bombay who had specially come down to Vile Parle, moved the resolution regarding the starting of a similar store for the Suburbs. She said that, although the word Co-operation is as old as the creation, the people living under the competitive life have lost the real import of the word. She then laid stress on the necessity of women participating in the movement to make it a success, and said that the consumers' Store was the special task for women Co-operators. The Suburban ladies also should do what their sisters are doing in Bombay, by forthwith starting an institution which will meet with their prime requirements of nutritive and healthy foods, etc. She was supported by Smt. Gangabehen Patel of Santa Cruz in Hindi and the resolution was carried unanimously.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

Mr. Prabhu, the Assistant Registrar, then explained in brief the necessity of a Land Mortgage Bank for the district's development and indicated the lines on which such a Bank will work if agreed upon. He referred to the various features of the bank and showed how the Government is undertaking to safeguard the interests both of the financing sympathisers and borrowing peasants.

Thereafter Mr. Rane moved the principal resolution of the day regarding the establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank for the Thana, Kolaba and Bombay Suburban Districts, and asked for the appointment of a committee consisting of Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla Mr. V. C. Desai and Mr. G. B. Deo to act as the provisional working body so long as the nominated machinery does not function. He was supported by Mr. Virendra Rai Desai who in a short speech referred to his personal experience of such a debt redemption effort in Bhavnagar. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta then moved a very important resolution, declaring it to be the opinion of the Conference that the lands which have the yields of Rs. 250 and under should be exempted from assessment. He said that his resolution is such a human one that all those who have the welfare of the farmers at heart cannot but agree to it. If the middle-class men can justifiably demand an exemption from the income-tax under Rs. 2,000, why on earth should these poor petty farmers be made victims of the systems of land revenue which is oppressive.

DEFECTIVE AND OPPRESSIVE.

Mr. Ajinkya here raised a point of order, whether the resolution was relevant. The President declared that the resolution was not only in order but arose out of the agenda itself. He personally thought that if it were not moved, they would be failing in their duty Mr. Kulkarni who supported Mr. Mehta's resolution said, that the land revenue system as at present operating has been found to be defective and oppressive and that farmers experienced great difficulties in meeting their revenue assessment obligations and it was only human that under such circumstances they should be offered the relief suggested in the resolution which was carried.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

Mr. V. L. Mehra then moved and Sjt. G. D. Bhatt supported the resolution regarding the village industries and the duty of the dweller in the city. The resolution was unanimously passed.

CHOKING INTERFERENCE.

Another resolution resented the Government interference arising out of the proposed new bye law, by which the Government proposed to take power to remove any person or persons from the executive board of Co-operative Society. Mr. Relekar made out a strong case against such choking interference, and requested his brother co-operators to pass it unanimously. He was supported by Mr. Jog. But, an opposition to this resolution came from Mr. Y. V. Navalkar who said that, even though he was opposed to such a rule in principle, he felt that the rule asked for extraordinary power to deal with exceptional cases on rare occasions. Such powers should be provided and they were absolutely necessary from the administrative point of view. But this plea could not cut any ice, and Mr. Varde had spoken in favour of the resolution, it was carried by an overwhelming majority, only one voting against it.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES?

One more resolution regarding the formation of the co-operative dairies was passed and with a vote of thanks to the president the proceedings terminated. The co-operators and visitors after being treated with light refreshment.

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QUESTION OF OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

Chinglepet Dist. Conference Leaves Decision To Congress

MADRAS: June 22.

The Chinglepet District Political Conference was held yesterday at Minjur, when Mr. C.N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.A., opened the Conference and Mr. O. Ramaswamy Reddiar presided.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar was one of the distinguished leaders who attended the conference.

The Conference among others adopted resolutions urging the formation of a Civil Liberties Union in the Province and condemning the action of Government in arresting and detaining Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose without trial.

A resolution on office acceptance moved by Mr. Muthranga Mudaliar, recommended to the A.I.C.C. to decide at an early date in favour of acceptance.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who addressed the gathering for nearly 30 minutes, dwelt at length on the question and suggested that they could safely leave the question to be decided by the Congress when it thinks it proper and not to precipitate the things. He, therefore, requested the mover to withdraw the resolution, which was accordingly done.—United Press.

MODERN TIMES

Horses Replace Motors And Pull 'Buses

LUBLIN (Poland), (By Mail.)

Horse-drawn traffic is rapidly increasing in Poland to the exclusion of motor traffic.

The "record" for this paradoxical feat was recently set up by Warsaw.

Now the town of Lublin has taken the lead by replacing motor omnibuses by horse-buses on two of its suburban lines.

Two horses will now pull each 'bus on the Lublin-Piaski and Lublin-Zamosc services.—Reuter.

Further details regarding the rioting in Poonur Village, eight miles from Nellore, show that five have been removed to hospital with serious injuries, and twelve persons were treated as outpatients.

LATE KING GEORGE'S BUST

Mr. Wagh Gives Finishing Touches

Mr. V. V. Wagh, the famous sculptor who modelled within an hour the life size bust of the late King George on Saturday, a fortnight ago, gave finishing touches to the bust on Saturday evening at the Town Hall. After giving finishing touches to the bust, Mr. Wagh explained in detail the meaning and significance of the various facial muscles and kingly features of the late Emperor.

Trade Unions As Tools Of Communism

PRAGUE, (By Air Mail)

Detailed considerations to the question of Trade Union Unity has been given by the Congress of Czechoslovakian Communist Party which has adopted a resolution with the object of continuing the new lines laid down by the VII Congress of the Communist International. Independence for the Trade Unions and development of the Unions which bow to the dictatorship of the Party, have been simultaneously advocated.

According to the resolution "the Communists recognise the independence of the Trade Unions and are in favour of united Trade Unions of the workers, which shall cover all workers irrespective of nationality or political party."

"The Red Trade Unions specially," adds the resolution, "are an important instrument in the fight for a class policy and for the unification of the Trade Union movement. The Communist Party, is, therefore, on friendly terms with the Red Trade Unions not only because they are organisations of the workers but also because they are the only real trade unions taking the class-struggle view point."

Revolver Find And Gun-Thefts

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Information has been received here, that a seven-chambered revolver was found by several coolies under 9 feet of clay while re-excavating a tank in Sonamukhi village in Bankura District. The weapon is unserviceable, being jammed by rust and clay.

Three guns have been stolen from the Tripura State, Chittagong and Mymensingh Districts.—United Press.

Conversion To Islam

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, June 22.

Mr. B. T. Kamble a local depressed class leader, has embraced Islam at the hands of Maulana Misbahul Islam under the auspices of Anjumane Tablighul Islam, Poona.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

panese Government will try to make a statement on this important question. But the prevalence of sweated labour conditions in Japan cannot be used as an argument for indefinitely postponing the day when we shall have reduction in the hours of work in India.

STATES' QUESTION

"It is true that in India only two-thirds is British India and that one-third of the country consists of the States. In spite of repeated protests made at all the sessions of the Round Table Conference, the sovereignty of the States has been guaranteed to them in such a manner that I. L. Conventions, though they may be ratified by the British Indian Government, may not necessarily be ratified by the Indian States. I believe, however, that a word from the Indian Government, in whose hands ultimately the destinies of these rulers lie, would go a long way to impress upon them the necessity of speeding up their legislation according to modern standards. To say that merely because we have the Indian States in our country, therefore, we must not ratify a Convention, is no argument. There are many countries which are not inside this organisation. Is it the desire of this Conference that unless all countries of the world join this organisation we should not think of having common conventions for the majority of the countries?

"Lastly, it was stated that 20 per cent. of the industry had been scrapped. Apparently, that may seem to be true, but in reality what has happened is that the mills have merely changed their places—that is to say, new mills have come into existence in Northern India, in South India, and in the States, and the number of mills actually has increased."—Reuter.

FULAY REFUTES SIR HOMI'S ARGUMENTS

40-Hour Week Leads To More Efficiency

BOGEY OF JAPANESE COMPETITION SHOULD NOT LEAD TO SWEATING OF INDIAN WORKER

GENEVA, (By Air Mail).

The following are extracts from the speech made in the plenary Session of the I. L. Conference on the 9th instant by Rao Sahib R. W. Fulay, Indian Workers' Delegate to the Conference, in support of the proposal for the introduction of a 40-hour week in the textile industry:—

"I have come here on behalf of the workers of India to lend my whole-hearted support to the attempts of the I. L. O. to draft a Convention reducing hours of work to forty per week. As a matter of fact, workers all the world over owe a deep debt of gratitude to the I. L. O. for trying, on this question of a reduction of hours of work in the textile industry, to combat the evil affects of unemployment.

NO HARM FROM LABOUR HOURS.

"It is claimed that industrial development in India is not such that the country can afford a reduction in working hours. I have not been able to understand this argument. The history of labour legislation in my country shows that with every reduction in the number of working hours per day, the textile industry has not only not dwindled, but flourished. When the hours of work were 12, there were about 210 mills in India; when the hours of work were 10, there were about 300 mills, and when the hours of work were fixed by statute at nine a day, the number of cotton mills became 319, leaving aside the jute and other mills. There is one surprising thing I would mention. Why is it that the mills belonging to the Jute Mills Association can work forty hours a week, while it is only the cotton mill employers who say that they cannot?

"The problem of unemployment in India, it is said, is not the same as in the West. I cannot understand how the problem of having no bread, of having no clothes, of having nothing to eat, is different in different countries. The president of the Mill-owners' Association of Bombay in March last stated that the efficiency of the Indian worker had improved and that the Bombay mills had produced the same amount as they did during the last three or four years. Why is it that when there are more mills and when production has increased, thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment?

ROYAL COMMISSION.

"One of the arguments advanced against reduction of hours in India is that the conditions are different there. As an instance it was pointed out that workers usually 'loiter about'—do not work continuously for all their hours, so that although the nominal hours of work per day may be nine, the actual hours worked are no more than six. I submit that if the words of the president of the Mill-owners' Association, to which I have just made reference, are to be respected, conditions have improved in the matter of the efficiency of the Indian worker during the last six years. The Royal Commission on Labour examined this question in 1929. This is what the Royal Commission says:—

"We have no doubt that it is impossible for the average operative to remain at work regularly through a ten hour day either in a cotton mill or in any other factory. The unauthorised intervals are a form of self-defence against overwork. We are satisfied that, generally speaking, a short working week is associated with closer attention to work."

"Sir Homi Mehta argued that on account of the extreme heat and moisture of India, operatives in India actually worked only for a shorter period than the imposed limit. The specially rigorous climate of India, on the other hand, is an argument in favour of working hours being fixed at a lower limit than in countries with more temperate climates. It was stated that the efficiency of the Indian worker is only 25 per cent. of the efficiency of the British or any other European worker. What attempts have been made to increase these workers' efficiency by the Indian employers? Past history shows that the reduction of working hours has increased Indian efficiency; if the same thing were done again, the same result would take place again.

NO HOLIDAYS.

"It was stated by the Indian Employers' Delegate that in India there are a number of communities and an impression was sought to be created that, therefore, a system of holidays was prevalent in India which is unheard of in any other country. I have never yet heard such a complaint. What happens is this, that if on Wednesday there is a Hindu holiday, the mills instead of closing on Sunday, would close on Wednesday and would work on Sunday. That is not the same thing as granting holidays to workers, and no worker would like to enjoy a holiday when it means a loss of earnings every time.

"It was stated that the Indian cotton industry is suffering from Japanese competition. For various reasons, probably on account of the depreciation of the yen, and possibly on account of the Japanese Government not having ratified the Washington Convention on Hours of Work, they are dumping manufactured goods of their country into various other countries, and thus indirectly lowering the standards of living for the workers and throwing them out of employment. I hope the Ja-

(continued in col. 5)

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Rural Hygiene In Far East

League Committee Discusses International Health Problems

The League of Nations Health Committee held its twenty-third session at Geneva from Monday, April 27th, to Saturday, May 2nd. It welcomed its two new members—namely, Professor A. Sordelli, the Director of the Bacteriological Institute of the National Health Department of the Argentine Republic, and Dr. B. Sbarsky, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine and Director of the Central Institute of Nutrition, Moscow.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Council had approved of its Bureau's accepting an invitation from the People's Health Commissariat of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to hold the next meeting of the Bureau of the Health Committee at Moscow. The date for the Moscow session of the Bureau was fixed for June 15th.

The Committee then reviewed the various activities of the Health Organisation.

HOUSING.

The Committee discussed the progress of its international enquiry into housing. The object of this enquiry is to bring together all the available information as to the ways in which public health problems connected with housing are being dealt with in different countries and the results obtained, with a view to establishing certain common standards on a scientific basis. This involves a wide range of subjects, all turning on the giving of the maximum human comfort and health for the minimum of expenditure in housing plans and the building of houses. Among the matters for study are the quality of building materials from the point of view of hygiene; the hygiene of heating and cooling, of ventilation, insolation and natural and artificial lighting; the hygiene of city planning, such as methods and standards for determining the density of population in cities, the lay-out of open spaces, parks and playgrounds, methods for reducing the smoke nuisance, air pollution and noise; types of urban and rural dwellings and achievements of town re-development planning from the point of view of their success in conforming with the requirements of hygiene; housing standards and regulations and housing inspection; the exchange of information on existing legislation, administration and organisation, etc.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

In the United States of America, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the Soviet Union, national commissions have been appointed to act as organs of study and co-ordination. In the United Kingdom, Professor Jameson convened on February 27th a meeting of representatives of the various British institutions concerned. The question of the organisation of a centre for the exchange of information and for co-ordination between the various groups of experts on scientific and technical research and the industrial groups is at present being studied. In the Netherlands, a national committee was set up by the Central Institution for Applied Scientific Research, while the Technical Health Section of the Royal Institute of Engineers forms a special committee to study questions relating to the hygiene of building. The Polish commission met on February 7th and 25th, 1936. It appointed a number of rapporteurs to examine principal questions of the plan of study and to summarise the work already accomplished in Poland, the standards, rules and methods in force, and their advantages and disadvantages. The French Commission, set up by Professor Parisot, met on March 6th, and the Spanish commission met on the same date under the chairmanship of Professor Pittaluga.

In addition to studying and reporting upon the various subjects enumerated, these national committees will be expected to ascertain what institutions, laboratories and other technical organisations in their respective countries are interested in the problems in question, to promote co-operation between all such bodies and to report to the Housing Committee of the Health Organisation both on what is being done in their countries and what subjects might be suitable for comparative studies on an international basis.

The Health Committee noted with satisfaction that the setting in motion of these preliminary inquiries had already done a good deal to bring together the various national authorities and bodies concerned with this subject within each country, and that there was every prospect of this investigation resulting in a body of principles and practical suggestions for their application, based on the experience of many countries, that would be of considerable value to national administrations and local authorities concerned with the public health aspects of housing.

RURAL HYGIENE IN THE FAR EAST

The Committee heard with satisfaction that the Netherlands Indies authorities would welcome the holding of the Conference on Rural Hygiene in the Far East in Java, and that the Netherlands Government had intimated that it would be glad to have this Conference held in the Netherlands Indies. A Netherlands Public Health Officer had been appointed to join the Preparatory Committee for this Conference on its arrival at Batavia. The Preparatory Committee consisted of Mr. A. S. Haynes (Chairman), who is a former Colonial Secretary of the Malay States; Professor C. D. de Langen, Honorary Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Batavia, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine of the University of Utrecht and Dr. E. J. Pampana, of the Health Section of the League Secretariat. The Committee sailed for Bombay on March 27th for a tour of about five months in India, Burma, the Malay States, the Netherlands Indies, the Philippines, French Indo-China, Siam and Ceylon. The visit has been made by arrangement with the authorities of these countries and the Preparatory Committee will get into touch with the various health administrations in order to ascertain on the spot what are the problems of rural hygiene to which they attach the greatest importance and with which the Conference could usefully deal. The final agenda of the Conference and the documentary material at its disposal will be settled in the light of this preparatory study. The Preparatory Committee will call the attention of the authorities of the countries visited to the fact that at the European Conference on Rural Hygiene in 1931 the delegations consisted of administrators and health officials, together with engineers and experts with special knowledge of economic and social questions affecting rural hygiene. It is hoped that similar delegations will be appointed for the Far Eastern Conference on Rural Hygiene and that there will also be experts on such questions as education, the co-operative movement, rural reconstruction, and, last, but not least, nutrition. It will be recalled that the League Mixed Committee on Nutrition, which met in February, laid particular stress on the importance of the problem of nutrition in the Far East and asked that this question should be placed on the agenda of the Rural Hygiene Conference in the Far East as well as on that of the forthcoming Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine. It is expected indeed that this will be among the chief items of the Rural Hygiene Conference's agenda. The Preparatory Committee of the Conference is being assisted by the Far Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation at Singapore. The Advisory Council of this Bureau is circulating a questionnaire to the Far Eastern Health Administrations with which it is in touch for the purpose of collecting material on the main problems of rural hygiene existing in the Far East.

The International Institute of Agriculture and the International Labour Office are participating in the preparatory work for the Conference and will be represented at the Rural Hygiene Conference in the Far East.

MALARIA COMMISSION.

The Malaria Commission of the League Health Organisation is holding its annual international malaria course at Singapore between April 27th and May 30th. It will be followed by practical courses, which this year will not be confined to Malaya and the Netherlands Indies, as in 1934 and 1935, but will also extend to French Indo-China.

Eighteen entries have so far been received, from the following countries:—Australia, Ceylon, China, India, Netherlands Indies, Indo-China, Malaya, Portuguese East Africa and Siam.

Nine scholarships have so far been awarded—four "all-in" scholarships (Austria, Ceylon, Malaya and Siam) and five partial scholarships, covering only the necessary facilities for attending the practical courses (China, India, Indo-China, and the Netherlands Indies).

A number of eminent authorities —Professor de Langen, Honorary Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Batavia; Major H. W. Mulligan, of the Malaria Survey of India Dr. P. F. Russell, of the Rockefeller Foundation; and Professor J. Gordon Thomson, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine—have kindly consented to deliver courses or single lectures.

Dr Pampana, Secretary of the Malaria Commission, who, as has been stated, is a member of the Prepartory Commission for the Conference of Rural Hygiene in the Far East, will be in Singapore during a considerable part of the course, and will also give lectures and act as the Commission's representative.

The Institute of Malariology in Rome, under the direction of Professor Bastianelli, has lately been inaugurated. It will organise a malaria course this year, from July 1st to August 31st.

The Malaria Commission has also organised a number of research missions into various problems of malaria for malariologists, as well as continuing its co-ordinated researches into the comparative efficacy of synthetic anti-malarial drugs and into the varieties of malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

EASTERN BUREAU AT SINGAPORE

The Health Committee considered the annual report of the Advisory Council of its Eastern Bureau. The report covers the manifold activities of the Advisory Council in connection with its epidemiological intelligence service for the Far East, the incidence of disease, the control of infected ships and pilgrims, the research work into plague, cholera, smallpox, etc., the contact with health administrations. The Advisory Council, at its January session, drew attention to the serious danger of yellow fever spreading to India as a result of the spreading-up of communications, especially by the growth of air traffic.

COLLECTIVE STUDY TOURS.

The Health Committee noted that the recent study tour in the United States had been a great success and associated itself with the warm thanks expressed by the Council of the League to the United States Government. This tour lasted from November 4th to December 7th and was very carefully prepared by the United States public health authorities and the Health Section of the League Secretariat.

The programme of the tour was organised under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service and the participants were given every facility for studying the working of Federal, State, county and municipal health services and the public health aspects of vast new enterprises such as the work of the Tennesse Valley Authority.

These study tours are a regular part of the League Health Organisation in establishing co-operation between National Health Administrations They are held in every part of the world, either to study how one particular health problem is dealt with in a number of countries or the general working of one or two Health Administrations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Health Committee also discussed the report of its International Centre for the Study of Leprosy, whose headquarters are in Brazil; the working of its world-wide epidemiological intelligence service; the progress of the studies on nutrition it has undertaken in connection with the League's work on that subject; the matters it is being asked to investigate under the Opium Convention by the Opium Committee; the report on the enquiry into the reusits of the treatment of venereal disease; research into leishmaniasis, tuberculosis and other diseases; co-operation for unifying the pharmacopoeia; the report on the Pan-African Health Conference held last November; the report on the Inter-Governmental Conference for the Official Adoption of International Standards for Sera and Biological Products and the establishment of national centres to act as depositories of these standards (e.g., antitoxins, sera, serological tests and remedies such as insulin.)

GEOGRAPHY WITHOUT TEARS

Modern Methods In Education For Egypt

CAIRO, (By Mail).

Jig-saw puzzles now form part of the geography lesson in Egyptian Government primary schools. Last term the pupils made jig-saw puzzles of the maps they had to study, and the puzzles were put together during the geography lesson.

The experiment was found to be highly successful, it being revealed that the process of selection of the pieces greatly increased the pupils' critical faculties, and also that the intensity of the impressions had a good effect upon the powers of memory and reproduction. Comparisons showed that the pupils who had learnt their work with these jig-saw puzzles were able to reproduce maps much more correctly than pupils who had learnt by the old methods

A general attempt is at present being made to introduce the most modern educational methods into Egypt. In this connection 30 Egyptian teachers are being sent to attend a summer course at London University this year.—Reuter.

WELFARE BUILDINGS FOR BANGALORE

BANGALORE, June 22.

In the presence of a distinguished gathering, the foundation stones of a group of welfare buildings were laid this morning by the Maharajah of Gwalior, Mir of Khairpur and Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore.

The president of the Bangalore City Municipal Council presented an address to the Maharajah of Gwalior, requesting him to lay the foundation stone for a dispensary, which, he hoped, would be the forerunner to a series of well equipped dispensaries in the city

The Secretary of the Mysore Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society presented an address to the Mir of Khairpur and requested him to lay the foundation stone for Lady Willingdon Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary. It will be remembered that Lady Willingdon, sometime ago, announced a donation of Rs. 25,000 from the Indian Red Cross Headquarters, for a Tuberculosis Hospital in Bangalore and its foundation stone was laid to-day. The Government of Mysore has presented the Hospital a fine site and the Bangalore City Municipal Council has donated Rs. 5,000 for the hospital.

Mr. R. Chellaram then presented an address to Sir Mirza Ismail, who laid the foundation stone for a Maternity Home for Bangalore whose expenses were donated by Chellaram through the Mysore branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.—A. P.

ABKARI ADMINISTRATION IN HYDERABAD STATE

"Maximum Revenue From Minimum Consumption" Says Report

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, June 18.

"The Public of Hyderabad ought to be grateful to H. E. H. the Nizam for the introduction of the "Madras system" whereby Government aims at gradual reduction of liquor-shops and consumption. In pursuance of this policy the number of opium shops decreased by fifty-seven percent during the past five years, that of ganja by thirty-two percent and that of country-liquor by thirty-three percent during the same period. While Government are doing their part to promote the well-being of the people the citizens have a duty to perform to themselves. There is a great need for rousing the conscience of the addicts as to the tragical consequences of the liquor habit."

In submitting the latest administration report for the year ended 1343 Fasli (1933-1934), Mr. S. M. Bharucha, the Excise Commissioner of the Nizam's Government, quotes the above remarks made by Rev. M. R. Thomas at the last Hyderabad Temperance Conference and state that as a result of the careful extension of the principle of "Maximum revenue from Minimum consumption," the total revenue under all Abkari heads has gone up by over three lakhs of rupees in the Madras System areas, because the revenue has increased by over 8½ lakhs under toddy which is the least unwholesome intoxicant.

INCREASE AND DECREASE

Giving reason for increase and decrease under various heads of revenue, the Excise Commissioner observes that the decrease in country-liquor was more than made up by increase in revenue in toddy, which went up by nearly Rs. 12 lakhs during the year Continuous for four years since the fall in country-liquor revenue is obviously due to decline in consumption. This fall has been continuous for four years since the trade depression began. The Commissioner does not think there will be much increase in consumption of country liquor in the future even in good years. He observes that people drink less strong spirits, as appears also from figures of surrounding British Provinces. With some check on illicit distillation by adoption of drastic measures, and with wages and agricultural prices going up, says the Commissioner it is possible that consumption may again go up a little, but he does not think they will ever reach the figures of four years ago. It will in his opinion be a calamity if they did so, because it would mean that people are relapsing into drunkenness with the return of better time. He says that this heavy reduction in consumption of country-liquor is to be welcomed so long as they were able to cope with illicit distillation.

TREE TAX.

Under toddy or 'Sendhi' revenue, the report shows that the total which pertains to free tax (Madras) system, is Rs. 59,92,033 being nearly sixty per cent of entire toddy revenue of the State, as against 45 per cent of last year. According to the report the increase in toddy revenue in due to people taking more and more to cheaper drink as they find country-liquor very expensive in these years of economic depression. The policy of Government, adds the report, is to check the drink habit and drunkenness, whether it be in country-liquor or the less unwholesome toddy. In accordance with this policy the rates of tree-tax are gradually increased which, while restricting consumption of toddy, bring in more revenue.

The Commissioner devotes a separate section of the report to a description of the progress of the auction or Madras system. He says this system is now established in nearly half the districts so far as country-liquor and toddy are concerned and in the entire State in the matter of opium and ganja. It is apparent from a comparative statement of results achieved so far, that the principle of "maximum revenue from minimum consumption has been kept steadily in view.

NUMBER REDUCED

The total number of shops has been drastically reduced in these areas to about half the number, namely, from 11,748 to 5,644. In opium the number of shops has gone down from 1,206 to 579, and the consumption from 12,794 to 8,067 seers. It is hoped that while the number of shops and consumption will continue to fall till saturation point is reached, and fall in revenue in border shops will be arrested after conference with Government representatives of boardering districts.

The administration of hempdrugs also presents some peculiar features. In pre-auction times the monopolist contractor used to sell ganja at Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per seer, although the duty was only Rs. 25 per seer. From 1341 F. two years ago, the natural forces of the auction system have begun to operate, sales are going down and revenue is increasing steadily as the middlemans profit which the monopolist contractors were pocketing is now coming into the State treasury. During the year under report the sales have gone down to 8,767 seers, but the revenue stands at Rs. 5,03,437.

Among the few reforms introduced during the year, which is the fifth year of Abkari administration on modern lines, the following may be mentioned. The total number of shops has been gradually reduced from 31,611 in 1338 Fasli to 17,611 in the year under report 1343 Fasli Weaker liquor is being substituted gradually in those districts where long period contracts have terminated; and opium of standard strength from Ghazipur is now being used in place of opium imported by contractors. Nearly 400 toddy shops in the city of Hyderabad, which were congregated in congested localities, and were an obstruction to traffic, were enclosed in about thirty "Halkas" at different centres with ample sitting accommodation. Flying squads were established in almost all districts for detection of illicit distillation, which has assumed serious proportions on account of enormous quantities of gulmoharwa remaining unused.

Abdullah Gandhi Thanks

Mr. Abdullah Gandhi in the course of a letter says.—

"I have received numerous congratulatory telegrams and letters, from various Muslim association and prominent Muslim leaders, throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Java, Singapore and South Africa on my embracing Islam. It is not possible for me to reply to and thank each of them individually. I therefore take the liberty to express my sense of gratitude through the press, to all my Muslim brothers who have accorded to me their most sincere and loving welcome. Contesting to legislative seats by me is out of the question now. It is very generous of Nawab Faiyaz Khan of Agra to have offered to resign his seat in my favour."

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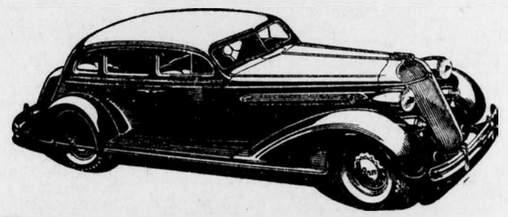

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Amarnath's Dismissal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The news of the dismissal of L. Amarnath from the Indian team has come as a rude shock to the thousands of cricket fans of his country and no words are strong enough to condemn the autocratic behaviour of the captain, who hardly deserved to captain the Indian team. It is beyond one's comprehension what Amarnath the shining star of the Indian team has done to deserve such a treatment.

Rumours were rampant that the team had lost faith in their captain and under great provocation the players were maintaining a perfect team spirit for the honour not only of cricket but also of the country they represented.

Those days of autocracy are gone.

If the Board of Control realise the gravity of the folly of the present captain and the manager, it should forthwith without any delay reinstate Amarnath, who is universally recognised as the finest star of the Indian team, and compel Vizianagram to resign from captainship and dismiss the Manager.—Yours, etc.,

P. M. CHINAI.

The Matriculation Massacre

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the embittered feeling still lingers in the minds of students for the Matriculation examination and their parents that the University authorities do not care for the lives of students and virtually ask them to waste one whole year on the subjects in which they have already passed and also on the subjects in which they were declared by the University to have failed by even so much as one mark, one naturally begins to think that this attitude on the part of the University authorities is due to the determination to reduce the number of students joining colleges and also reduce the ranks of the educated unemployed; but if the University exists for the spread of knowledge of the right kind, which may turn out useful citizens, it is not the concern of the University to say what the students should or shou'd not do, once they have passed out of the Matriculation examination. The students will have to shift for themselves as obviously Government cannot find employment for the whole number of students who, either pass the Matriculation or any of the higher college examinations. Even the London University holds the matriculation examination twice a year, obviously to save six months of their young students. The Bombay University may imitate the London University in this and many other respects if Bombay must hold its place as the second city in the British Empire. But the consummation of this wish depends upon the question, whether the Bombay University is truly representative in character of the Indian nation just as London and Cambridge Universities are truly national universities. Whereas in the English universities the authorities truly represent the will of the British people, so must the Bombay University represent the true will of the Indian people. In its Senate, Syndicate and other bodies there should be no scope for nominated and ex-officio people, but they should be manned only by those who are elected by the intelligentsia of the Bombay Presidency. No communal spirit should be allowed to enter the portals of the "Alma Mater" to be worth the name. The other day one had to witness the sorry spectacle of the Police with lathis appearing on the scene when the youngest sons of the Alma Mater were agitating for the redress of their grievances. The threatening of a lathi charge would not minimise the injustice which was deliberately done by the University to the young matric students by producing a ridiculously small percentage of passes unheard of in the annals of this or any other university in India or in England.

Assuming that the area of England and Wales is 58,000 square miles and the population 33 millions and that of Scotland is 30,000 square miles area and 4-3/4 millions population and that of British India is 18,00,000 square miles and the population is 235 millions, and if you examine the number of universities at present existing in England and in India, it will be found that India has to march forward leagues, before she can overtake Great Britain. Look at the Bombay University struggling to minister to the intellectual wants of the whole population of the Bombay Presidency (which is almost as big a country as England) instead of having a separate University for Gujarat, another for the Deccan and a third for the Karnatak.—Yours etc.,

"VOX POPULI."

Matriculation English Paper

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been much criticism of this year's English paper for Matriculation. Many say it is difficult and out of the way and some say it is an easy and model paper. Prof Hamil, who is ultimately responsible for it says that the paper is ideal. It would have been better if he had left it to others to speak about it. By his saying that the paper, partly drawn and supervised by him, is the best of its kind, he puts on his own back. Strange are the ways of some professors! They think whatever they do is justified.

The lines on which the paper is drawn are really model. The questions are all good in themselves and serve as a guidance to future "paper-setters". But the matter contained in the paper under some questions is abstruse and at some places enigmatic. The professor has no patience to select paragraphs of literary merit; he takes up the University book of Ordinances and hurriedly jots down a number of the Ordinances for giving each of them a heading. The language of the Ordinances is known for its crudeness; it is dry and jejune; it puzzles many Headmasters and naturally it is quite unsuitable for students. Why has the professor chosen these dry paragraphs? Is English Literature barren of better pieces? It shows that the professor does not know what is suitable and what is not suitable for students. The third question in English Paper II has been divided into five parts; parts c. d. and e. are dependent on parts a. and b.; if parts a and b cannot be solved correctly, the remaining parts will remain unsolved. Why should the principal ask such questions? Perhaps, he had no time to choose more matter for another independent question. Such are the idiosyncrasies of professors that spoil the prospects of students at the Matriculation.

In the question on appreciation the professor asks "what poem does this piece resemble?" This question is unwelcome; students may find it difficult to find out exactly the poem that is in the principal's head. I don't think that there is any poem in the text which resembles the piece given by the paper-setter. If the student by chance fails to name the poem, his chances of success are risked. A student may be well up in English still he may not know all poems and ignorance of the title of one poem may mar the prospects of a student at the examination. Such questions are generally asked by professors like Mr. Hamil; they will never be asked by experienced teachers of English.

The agitation carried on by students in Bombay deserves some attention. The eccentricities of the professor-examiners and the indiscrimination of the University in selecting the "paper-setters" should be checked by proper agitation. The University, nenceforward, should exercise proper judgment in appointing the examiners. Experienced, trained teachers of High Schools alone should be appointed as "paper-setters and examiners"; the professors who generally know nothing about high-school affairs or high-school teaching should be asked to mind their own college-matters. They should not be allowed to middle with high school examinations. All the control of Matriculation should be entrusted to a Board of Headmasters. All the unhappy fluctuation in the Matriculation Syllabus and the chaos in the Matriculation results are the outcome of the professors' interference. Whatever concerns Matriculation must be decided by the Board of Headmasters and no outsiders like Principal Hamil should be allowed unnecessarily to interfere I hope the University will take up the suggestion and work for the amelioration of students in future.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. K.

Sirur, June 19.

The Disparity

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last two years, I have been marking that the results of the Matriculation Examination are quite uneffected. I do not at all mind the very low result the University of Bombay declare. The only thing that wounds my feelings is that those, who have been successful in all the standards from first to sixth, both in the terminal and the annual examinations are plucked by the University, while those, who have hardly passed fully in any of the standards, especially in the subject of English are declared successful. What is strange is that they have passed with good marks. What does this mean? It means, as far as my opinion is concerned, that the examiners appointed by the University are not able to examine papers properly. It is not their fault. They have to finish one paper within four minutes. It is absolutely impossible for them to judge the capacity of the student within such a short time. The result is that many accidents take place. Poor students deserving success fail while ordinary ones get through.

So, I would like to request the University authorities to appoint either more examiners or give the latter more time so that such cases might not happen again.—Yours, etc.,

SHAH KANTILAL NANALAL.

Reduce The Scale

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The result of the recent Matriculation examination is being variously commented on and discussed. May I in this connection raise the general question of the percentage of marks required to pass the different subjects at the examination, which is 40 per cent. for English and 35 per cent. for other subjects. Why should the scale be so high? Apart from the question whether the English paper deserves to be given so much prominence, why not think of restoring the old scale for passing which was 33 per cent. for English, 30 per cent. for second language and 25 per cent. for other subjects, unless of course it is thought that those who passed under the old scale were but poor products of the University.

If the University authorities concerned should think of applying the old scale to the result of the recent Matriculation examination I am sure a very large number of candidates can be declared to have passed and the percentage of passes would at once go up. If the suggestion is accepted exemption should also be granted to those who secure 40 per cent. in any subject. —Yours etc.,

A. G. R.

June 15.

Remedial Measures

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It cannot be denied that there is a keen feeling of disappointment in the very large number of students who failed in the Matriculation examination. Never has this Presidency in general and the city of Bombay in particular experienced this sort of wholesale slaughter of the students. Future prospects of some of them are permanently marred and most of them lose one whole year after a close study of the various subjects for one full year. This is due to the whims of their examiners in English.

I would suggest the adoption of some of the remedial measures by the University authorities.

(1) The papers should be re-examined and very stiff questions should be treated as no questions at all.

(2) The students should be granted liberal exemptions from appearing in such subjections as they have passed.

(3) The students who have failed ought to be exempted from payment of examination fee or at least the same should be reduced by half.

(4) The students should be given two chances for appearing in the examination (1) in July and (2) in October instead of one only.—Yours, etc.,

LAXMIDAS LALJI SARAYA.

June 17.

Military School For Muslims

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to draw your attention to the proposed Bhonsle Military School which is likely to be opened at Nasik by the Central Hindu Military Education Society at a cost of nearly Rupees Two Lakhs. It is believed that besides imparting book education upto Matriculation the school shall have a compulsory course of physical and military training including the ingeneous arts of self-defence such as wrestling lathi, sword playing, boxing, ji-jiutsu, etc.

Taking into consideration the over-crowded profession like law and medicine, this is a step in the right direction. Such special training is bound to open up new and extra fields of occupation to the students, like the Army, Navy, Police, Forest and Air services. Above all the proposition is absolutely essential in keeping with the general awakening and advancement of the country, to create a spirit of national discipline and national defence. It will be remembered that the idea of such martial training has been highly appreciated by many responsible persons including H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Muslims should on no account lag behind in this direction, as was done in the matter of acquiring English education by awakening late long after others had achieved considerable progress. On the contrary Muslims should now, avoid every possible disadvantage of all avoidable disparity between the two sister communities which on the whole and in the long run is injurious to both of these important sections in the country that collectively means India.

The object can well be achieved in either of the two ways:—

(1) To open a central model school for Muslim boys from all over the country with complete all-time facilities of special military training along with book education upto Matriculation.

(2) To start an organisation to impart part time military training to selected Muslim boys attending existing high schools and provide Camp-life and full time military training during the vacations on the lines of the University Training Corps.—Yours, etc.

G. A. D. WASIF.

Malegaon,
(District Nasik)
June 8.

Anjuman-i-Islam

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Anjuman-i-Islam Primary Schools are handed over to the Municipality, and the money so far spent on them from the late Agbotwalla Trust of Rs. 2 lakhs and seventy two thousands, specially reserved for promotion of education among the Sunni students by the deceased, is saved, it is desirable to know as to how the saved money will be now disposed of, for the deserving students are still without the special concession and the percentage of freeships has even become low this year whereas the remaining two Secondary Schools are adequately provided by the presented fees and Government grants.—Yours, etc.,

NARPERASTAN.

Woes Of Juhu Residents

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Owing to the extensive drainage scheme initiated by Government the foot-path lying across the mud flats from Juhu to Ghod Bunder Road, Vile Parle end has been covered with mud. This foot-path is the only access for pedestrians during the monsoon which in its present condition is most dangerous to walk upon. Most of the residents have their places of business in Bombay, to them a road to the nearest station, which is Vile Parle, is indispensable. In the present circumstances the people have either to walk all the way to Santa Cruz, which is more than double the distance or have to walk with shoes in hand across the mud flats. It is perilous to walk across the mud flats as in most places it is slippery or submerged under water.

I have written to the President of the Municipality explaining the woes of the people but up to now no action has been taken. Though the monsoon has set in, yet the municipal authorities have not awakened from their deep slumber. All that the municipality has done for the present is that it has appealed to Government for funds for constructing a road to be linked to Santa Cruz, which is for the comforts of the rich who possess motor cars. A road to be linked to Vile Parle is not only imperative from the pedestrian's point of view but from all points of view will be the only suitable road since it is from the centre of the village.—Yours etc.,

A. CREADO.

DIET AND NUTRITION

Problem For Scientific Research

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 22.

What is the relative value of various diets in the country? What is the cheap balanced diet for masses? How are people protected against deficiency diseases? What is the nature and extent of malnutrition in the country? Some idea of the important investigations carried on these directions at Calcutta and Coonoor will be available, when the report of the Scientific Advisory Board Research Fund Association, which is now in the press is published. One alarming factor facing the work of the Association is that while the annual expenditure is nearly eight lacs the Government grant is barely one and a half lacs. The result is that the Association is forced to live on the capital which threatens soon to be exhausted.

CENTRE FOR INSTITUTE

Another aspect of the matter deserving consideration is that in view of the national importance nutrition work and the stage reached in the present investigations, a proposal is made for organising the Central Nutrition Research Institute at a suitable centre. Why not Delhi—may have soon to take a practical shape. The work at present in Coonoor is confined mainly to the research laboratory with field work as a necessary adjunct—the results of the investigations are being regularly communicated to the Health Departments, Jail Officials, Army authorities and so on, with an object of assisting them.

COURSE IN NUTRITION

But sooner the question of giving regular Postgraduate Course in nutrition to health officials and others interested will have to be taken up. There seems no reason also why nutrition should not form part of a regular medical course in universities. As the nutrition research opens up a vast field for investigation and has an important bearing on the campaign for raising physical stamina of people and arming them with power of disease resistance mere laboratory research in sporadic centres can hardly do more than pointing a way. What is needed is the nation-wide campaign under the Central Scientific Direction co-ordinating the efforts of the Government of India and Provincial Governments side by side with a systematic propaganda to educate public in correct principles of dietetics suited to country.

Congress Leaders Tour In Nagar District

POONA, (By Mail.)

With a view to popularise the Congress programme in the villages and secure the support of the agriculturists at the next elections, a ten-day tour of the villages of the Ahmednagar District has been undertaken by Messrs. Gadgil and Jedhe in company of the Nagar Congress leaders. The party began their tour on Saturday when they visited Kopergoan, Takli and two other villages and addressed meetings of the peasants. They exhorted the villagers to support the Congress at the elections.—A.P.

THE I. L. O. IN 1935:

Director's Review Of Work Done

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Reviewing the working of the I.L.O., in 1935, Director Butler, in his Annual Report to the Geneva Labour Conference now in session, states that, despite the disturbances and anxieties which beset international affairs, the Organisation steadily continued to act in the labour and social spheres as a powerful agent for reconciling divergences of national interest and bringing about international agreement.

Though 1935 was not characterised by striking developments, like the inauguration of the new constitution of the Governing Body or the entry of the United States of America and Soviet Russia of the preceding year, it was a period of quiet consolidation and extension of influence. The year was also of some historical importance as having seen the convening of the first Regional Conference under the auspices of the I.L.O.—the American Labour Conference held in January 1936 at Santiago de Chile.

The American Labour Conference opened a new chapter in the history of the I.L.O. It demonstrated the existence of problems arising out of the social and economic conditions peculiar to the American continent, justified the contentions of those who believed that a world-wide body like the I.L.O. could only derive additional strength by holding meetings outside Europe, and rendered illusory the fears that regional gatherings would tend to diminish the universal character of the Organisation. As a result of decisions reached at the Conference, the I.L.O. has undertaken three investigations of considerable scope and importance, relating to migration possibilities in South America, particularly in Brazil and Argentine, the special problems of the Red Indian population, and the agrarian question in Latin America generally. The success of the first Regional Conference plainly indicates that it would be the fore-runner of similar regional conferences in other parts of the world to be summoned from time to time as occasion necessitates.

The year witnessed a growing tendency on the part of Governments to seek the advice and assistance of the I.L.O. on technical problems, and, in response to such calls, several high officials of the I.L.O. were sent on special missions. Thus, an official was sent to Venezuela to help in revising the Labour Code of the State, another to the United States for consultation regarding problems arising out of the new Social Security Act, and a third to the United States and Canada to secure first-hand knowledge of women's work. The interesting developments that are now taking place in Soviet Russia were investigated by two Geneva officials, to whom the Soviet Government extended the fullest facilities for such enquiry. To round off, it may also be added, that the Chief of the Extra-European Section at Geneva is now on a mission to Japan and China to inspect the branch offices of the I.L.O. in those countries.

The consultative work of the Office has also increased considerably. During the year about 35 inquiries were received from Governments asking for specialised information on intricate labour and economic problems. Employers' organisations, trade unions and other private or semi-official bodies also indented considerably on the research facilities of the Organisation. The I.L.O. also undertook during the year a number of special studies, the chief of which deals with the legal status of women in industry.

Proof of the vitality of the Organisation is furnished by the 50 ratifications registered during the year. Of these 23 came from the American continent, 19 from Europe, 5 from Australia, 2 from Asia and 1 from South Africa. The year's record shows that ratification is going forward in all parts of the world and covers almost the whole range of the international labour code.

"SHAHIDGUNJ DAY" ON JULY 8

Mejlis-Ithad-i-Millat's Decision

LAHORE, June 21.

A decision to observe July 8 as Shahidgunj Day was reached at a conference of the Majlis-Ithad-i-Millat held last night at Lahore. The Conference discussed the Shahidgunj question and considered the suggestions for an agitation to get back the mosque. The final decision with regard to this has not yet been reached and the matter will be decided at a more representative All-India Conference to be convened shortly.

Maulana Zafarali was elected President and Malik Lal Khan and Mian Feroz Din Ahmed were elected General Secretaries of the Provincial Majlis. Maulana Ishaq Mansharvi, Pir Ziar-ul-Abdin and M. Shakur-Ullah were elected Vice-Presidents.—A.P.

Muslim Youths Observe "Palestine Day"

MADRAS, June 21.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Youth Conference of South India the "Palestine Day" was observed yesterday. Special prayers were held in the Juma Mosque after the Juma prayer. In the evening at 5 p.m., under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Muslim League, a public meeting was held in the Wallajah Big Mosque compound. Mr. Abdul Hammed Khan, the Mayor of Madras presided. The meeting passed resolutions of sympathy with the Palestine Arabs and protested against British policy therein.

Stop Jew Immigration Into Palestine

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Anjuma-e-Uroos-e-Azadi a public meeting was held at North Brook garden on Sunday last under the presidentship of Dr. Obaray.

The meeting passed resolutions urging the stoppage of immigration of Jews into Palestine.

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Distressing Situation In Palestine

High Commissioner Urged To Stop Jewish Immigration

Deputation To Be Sent To London By Air

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Mail).

It is reported in the "Al-Balagh" of Egypt that it is strongly rumoured in the political circles of Palestine, that there is a great dispute between the High Commissioner and his counsellors, regarding the policy adopted by the former with regard to the present political situation.

DEPUTATION TO LONDON.

The advisers, the paper continues counselled the High Commissioner that as the situation had become very grave, he should change his present policy and stop the immigration of Jews forthwith, or to refer to the Government in London for immediate advice in the matter. The High Commissioner refused, it is stated, to comply with the unanimous demand of the counsellors, whereupon they held a meeting under the presidency of British officers, and decided to send a deputation at once to London by air, to meet and confer with the officials there. It is surmised that the other resolutions passed in the meeting were mostly in favour of the Arabs.

It is also reported that the British Government have given advices to the High Commissioner of Palestine to use every possible force to restore order in the land, settle the dispute between the Arabs and Jews, and receive the Royal Mission to investigate into the trouble there. The High Commissioner, it is said, could not continue his policy of "force." He proposed to stop the immigration at once, which would be the only solution possible and release the Arabs, who were imprisoned. These two things, he opined, would be the harbinger of peace and calm in the land. Otherwise the High Commissioner threatened to resign.

The "Al-Balagh" commenting on the present situation in Palestine says that the political trouble is mostly due to the policy adopted by the High Commissioner, and not to the orders of the Government in London. This policy, it is rumoured, is due to the pressure and influence on the High Commissioner exercised by some officials and chiefs.

It is feared that Martial Law may be declared at any moment as the situation is becoming very serious day by day.

The Egyptians are arranging to send a deputation to Palestine to enquire into the political situation there.

The Foreign Minister of Egypt left Cairo suddenly with official documents for London to attend the Imperial Conference. Some of these documents deal with the problems of Sudan, the military station at the Suez Canal and the concessions allowed to the foreigners who have settled down in Egypt.

TRIPLE TREATY.

It is reported that the Governments of Iran, Iraq and Turkey are busy in discussing the terms of the treaty of mutual aid and assistance, to be shortly signed by the three powers.

The Dean of the Al Azher University and some priests and scholars of Egypt have sent a letter to the British High Commissioner of Palestine to settle the dispute between the Arabs and Jews there. The Egyptians have decided to send a deputation to Palestine to make enquiries about the loss of lives and property of Arabs.

SYRIAN HELP TO ARABS.

Five Syrian solicitors paid a visit to Muhammad Ali Abid Bey, President of the Syrian Republic. It is reported that they discussed with him the question of collecting funds to help the poor and suffering Arabs of Palestine. The President appreciated their sense of love and sympathy for the Arabs. But when he was asked to contribute to the general funds, he said that his salary was not sufficient to meet his own expenses and with immense apologies gave 20 francs, which roughly equals Rs. 5.

It is reported from Yemen that Imam Yahya has recalled Qazi Raghib, who was expelled from Yemen by Ahmed Saiful Islam, the Crown Prince of Yemen, on the grounds of his treachery. It is also stated that there was a quarrel on this point between the Crown Prince and his father Imam Yahya.

ALL MUSLIMS' SYMPATHY.

"The Arabs of Syria, Hedjaz, Yemen and Egypt join us and support us in our demands. In fact, not only the Arabs but all the Muslims of the world. The trouble has been the natural outcome of the attack on the local Arabs by the incoming Jews," said His Holiness the Grand Mafti of Palestine, when interviewed by the special representative of the "Al-Ahrar," with a view to elicit the opinion on the present political situation in Palestine, due to the immigration of Jews and their attacks on the local Arabs.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

Questioned if the present trouble resembled the one that started in Syria sometime ago, His Holiness expressed the opinion that this disturbance had no origin from or resemblance to any other one elsewhere. But the Arabs, when they knew that the immigration had gone on uncontrolled and their protests had gone in vain, started this trouble.

Asked whether the Arabs were inclined to discontinue or stop the trouble, if the immigration of

(Continued in Col. 3)

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LABOUR WOMEN SUPPORT STERILISATION

Woman Doctor And Roman Catholics

SWANSEA, (By Mail)

By a large majority, the National Conference of Labour Women at Swansea have adopted a resolution favouring the legalising of voluntary sterilising of the unfit.

The debate had been introduced by a woman doctor, Dr. Caroline Maule, of London, who moved the following resolution:—

"That this conference favours the legalising of voluntary sterilisation of (1) those persons who are mentally defective or who are suffering from mental disorder, (2) those persons who suffer from, or are believed to be carriers of a grave physical disability which has been shown to be transmissible and (3) those persons who are believed to be likely to transmit mental disorder or defect; and that this voluntary sterilisation be subject to the safeguards as proposed by the Brock Committee".

Referring to the Roman Catholic opposition to voluntary sterilisation, Dr. Maule said: "No-one who feels very strongly on this question has the right to impose his views on Protestant views or Agnostics. I object to this form of opposition to the proposals because the suggested Bill would make sterilisation voluntary. Roman Catholics need not be sterilised if they do not wish to be".

Miss Spenser (University Labour Federation) opposed the resolution and said: "We have heard of birth control. Must we put a piece of legislation through which can be used for other ends? In Germany it is thought to be a disease to think socialist thoughts".

"If we bring this legislation into this country, it may be decided that it is a disease to think Socialist thoughts and they will sterilise us forhwith".

On a vote being taken, it was obvious from the show of hands that the resolution had been carried by a large majority and the number of votes was not counted. —Reuter.

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT THANKED

Harijans Advised Not To Leave Hinduism

QUILON, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Elanthoor branch of the All-Travancore Parayar Mahasabha (an organization of Harijans) was held here to thank the Government of Travancore for having thrown open all pubilc roads, schools, etc., for the use of Harijans also.

Addressing the meeting, the president expressed the hope that the Travancore Government would raise the Harijans' status further by granting them temple-entry and other privileges in common with the caste Hindus. He appealed to the Harijans to continue to be in the Hindu fold and not think of conversion to other faiths, for conversion would surely bar their progress.

The meeting passed a resolution thanking the Travancore Government for the new privileges now allowed to Harijans and requesting them to throw open temples for Harijans and so preserve the prestige and solidarity of the Hindu society.—United Press.

Open Air Cinema In Moscow

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail)

Fifteen thousand persons will watch moving pictures on a screen as tall as three-storey house when the giant cinema to be erected in the Moscow Park of Culture and Rest is completed.

Sound films will be shown on a screen 15 yards square. Six operators will handle the projection rooms.

(Continued from Column 2.)

Jews were stopped temporarily for six months, His Holiness was of the strong faith that the Arabs were out for complete stoppage of such immigration. Otherwise the struggle would be there between them and the Jews.

NO BLOODSHED IN 'HOLY LAND.'

His Holiness concluded by adding that he would place the present political matters of Palestine before the British Liberals in London, and get their opinion. The question involved the safety, not only of Arabs and Muslims, but also of the Christian community. The holy land of the Christians should not be allowed to become a place of ruin and bloodshed. He wanted peace and calm for ever.

His Holiness hoped and firmly believed that the British Liberals, when they fully realised the truth of the cause, would support them in their mission.

MANIBEN MULJI'S APPEAL

For Help To Strikers Of Bangalore Tobacco Factory

Shrimati Maniben Hansraj Mulji, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has sent for publication the following statement with regard to the strike of the Tobacco Factory workers' at Bangalore:

About 2,700 workers of the Tobacco Factory at Bangalore are on strike since the 5th of May. The strike began as a departmental strike but soon culminated into a strike of all the employees of the factory.

The strike is as usual in reply to the owner's attack on the wages of the workers. The wage cut was effected in this case without any notice to the workers and has affected the workers' earnings to the extent of about 40 per cent. There was moreover the threat of putting the workers on short-time. The workers sought for the redress of these grievances by a representation to the manager. But as there was no response from him they were compelled to go on strike.

LOCKED OUT.

The strike has now continued for more than a month and a half. And yet there are no signs of an early settlement. During the month and a half the strikers have availed themselves of every opportunity of effecting an amicable settlement. There were a number of meetings between the strike committee and the manager of the factory. But all negotiations proved abortive due to the stubborn attitude of the authorities. The manager has now resorted to the last method of breaking the strike by declaring a lock out. He seems to be bent upon starving the workers into submission.

The strikers include 1,200 women workers. On the 4th day of the strike women workers were, it is reported, subjected to a lathi charge. But in spite of all such provocations and considering the long drawn-out character of the struggle the strikers have been eminently peaceful.

Even so they are not left in peace. Their processions are interfered with. Some strikers have been arrested and prosecuted on various charges.

The workers had no organisation before the strike. The strike was an entirely spontaneous affair. It was only on the 6th day of the strike that the workers were able to get some outside assistance in the shape of guidance and leadership from Dr. Rangaswami and his co-workers. These comrades have since then identified themselves with the strikers and have been working hard for the success of the strike. They organised some relief for the strikers and left no stone unturned to bring the strike to an early and successful end.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The strikers have no resources worth the name except their indomitable will to fight till their demands are granted. They have carried on a gallant struggle for a month and a half on the strength of their own resources. It is necessary now that they should receive support and sympathy from all well-wishers of Labour. I have, therefore, to appeal to all the Labour, Congress and other organisations in the country to take interest in this strike and to help the strikers in every way open to them as the strikers are very badly in need of relief. Donations to the relief fund may be sent to Dr. S. Rangaswami, President of the Union, at, 10, Police Station Road, Bangalore or to the office of the Trade Union Congress at Improvement Trust Chawls, Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

PRINCES AND STATE SUBJECTS

600 Rulers Dominate Show Against 8 Crores Of Subjects

KARACHI, June 21.

A public meeting was held this evening at Sharda Mandir, Dr. Choithram Gidwani presiding when speakers including Jamshed Mehta, Amritlal Seth, General Secretary, States' Peoples' Conference dwelt at length with the conditions prevailing in the States, and said that, on the one side there were 600 Ruling Princes, while, on the other side, there were 8 crores of States subjects. He appealed to the audience to attend the forthcoming session of the States' Peoples' Conference and make it a success.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani left for Hyderabad to-night, whence he in company with Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram will be going to Wardha to-morrow to attend the meeting of the Parliamentary Board.—A. P.

INSTALLATION OF LOUD SPEAKERS

Special Concession Given For Public Cause

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs has issued the following communique:—

"The ordinary wireless licence which can be obtained on demand at all important Post Offices on payment of the fee of Rs. 10/- is intended to cover wireless reception for the private or domestic purposes only. It appeals to clubs and similar institutions, where the members constitute a corporate legal body, as a special concession, to institutions, such as hospitals, and educational establishments where the receiver and loud-speakers are installed by some responsible official for the free use of the patients, students and staff. For this purpose a single licence will cover the whole of a single set of self-contained premises, even if there are several buildings, but private residential quarters even in the same require separate licenses.

In no circumstances, however, does a 'Broadcast Receiver License', as the ordinary licence is called, cover wireless reception and the use of loud-speakers in a public place, or for commercial purposes, that is, where there is any kind of business or pecuniary gain.

SPECIAL PERMISSION TO BE OBTAINED.

As regards loud-speakers in public places, the Broadcast Receiver Licence prohibits the dissemination in any number of the matter received by wireless but, where it is considered to be in the public interest, a special permission will be granted waiving this restriction. Applications for this concession should be addressed to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Wireless Branch, New Delhi, with details of the proposal. This arrangement is intended to cover, in particular, receivers installed in villages and town by responsible local authorities, and a condition will be that the receivers are under proper control and no charge is made to the public. The licensee will have to make his own special arrangements as regards copyright matter as the arrangement made with the copyright holders by the Broadcasting Service only covers reception for private and domestic purposes.

COMMERCIAL 'LICENCE'.

For hotels and such-like, a special form of licence is being prepared and will be called 'Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licence'. Those licences will be valid for twelve months from the first of the month, in which the licence is issued and the annual fee will be Rs. 50/- for one receiver and one loud-speaker or similar appliance directly connected thereto and an additional Rs. 10/- for each additional receiver or loud-speaker or similar appliance. The term 'one receiver' will ordinarily be held to cover apparatus capable of receiving and reproducing a single broadcast programme at a time and will include the aerial and earth system necessary for the purpose. One licence will only cover a single set of premises. For the present those licences will only be issued from the Wireless Branch of the Office of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, to when the applications should be addressed together with the fee by money order or postal order. Cheques are not accepted.

In making the application, the number of receivers and loud-speakers and the arrangements for the installation should be clearly indicated and any material change will thereafter have to be reported so that the licence and fee can, if necessary, be modified. As in other cases, the licensee will have to make his own arrangements in respect of programmes in which a copyright exists.

It is also pointed out for general information that under the Indian Telegraphs Act, any wires used for the transmission of information, or broadcast programme, constitute a telegraph and require a licence from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. The wireless licence ordinarily covers wires used, in connecting a receiver to the loudspeakers provided the wires are entirely within the premises to which the licence refers. This will, however, not cover wires connecting different premises and the special permission of the Director General will be necessary in such cases. Ordinarily licensees will not be permitted to errect their own wires.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs will provide the wires on a rental basis and the licensee will be required to enter into a guarantee to pay the rental for a fixed number of years".—United Press.

New Adjustment Of Rural Debts

Have Moratorium To Relieve Burden And Form Redemption Boards, Says Congress President

LYALLPUR, June 23.

In view of the misunderstanding arising out of Pandit Jawaharlal's reply to the Lyallpur Traders' address, during his recent visit to the place, as to whether the Pandit stands for wholesale repudiation of rural debts or an adjustment, the Lyallpur Congress Committee requested Panditji to issue a statement clearing his views on the subject.

Replying Pandit Jawaharlal says:—

"With regard to rural debts, the principal fact to be recognised is that the burden has grown tremendous all over India and unless something is done to reduce the burden, both creditors and debtors will lose. The burden is beyond the capacity of a great majority. Many causes have contributed to the increase of the burden—a good number utterly beyond the control of agriculturists,—for example the fall of agricultural prices and the currency policy. The problem must be tackled for the benefit not only for agriculturists but trade and industry as a whole.

SCALING DOWN DEBTS

Under the present circumstances it is absurd to say that all debts should remain as they are. Manifestly it is not possible. Steps should be taken to scale down such way as would cause the least injury to the various groups. It may be necessary to have a kind of moratorium to relieve the burden and give time for consideration of a new adjustment of debts. Redemption boards may be established with power to scalf down debts and interests keeping in view (1) the fall of prices and (2) the paying capacity. Special attention should be paid to the poorest.

In the past and present moneylenders have played an important part in the credit system of the country. It is undesirable to upset the system completely, not providing cheap rural credit".—United Press.

REMISSION FOR NON-BARRAGE AREAS

KARACHI, June 21.

In view of the low prices of agricultural produce, compared with those prevailing, when the last settlement was introduced, the Government sanctioned Special Remission in the non-barrage areas, including Karachi, Hyderabad, Dadu and Larkana districts. The extent of remission varies between twelve-half and twenty-five per cent. on wheat, rapeseed, gram and other rabi crops for 1935-36.—A. P.

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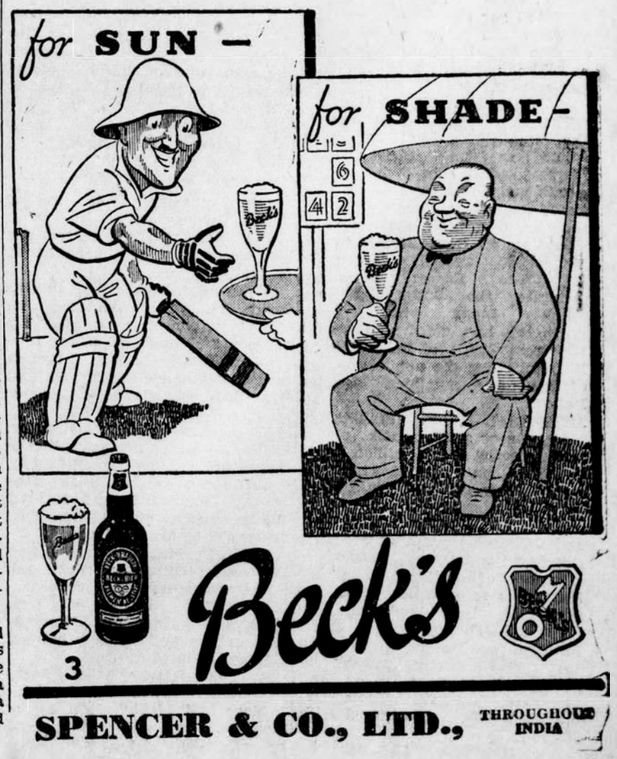

FURTHER DECLINE IN BOMBAY COTTON YARN TRADE

But Cloth Imports Record Enormous Rise In Month Of March

The figures for the month of April indicate a further shrinkage in the total quantity of cotton yarn imported into Bombay during the month as compared with the imports for March. Cloth imports, however, recorded an enormous rise owing largely to considerably greater imports of grey, bleached and printed goods from Japan to complete that country's quota," says the latest Bulletin issued by the Millowners' Association Bombay.

It adds:—Imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions totalled 1.3 million lbs. as compared with 1.4 million lbs. in March. The United Kingdom's share rose from 152,000 lbs. to 234,000 lbs.; Japan's sendings at 967,000 lbs. were slightly lower; while imports from China at 144,000 lbs. amounted to roughly half her sendings for the previous month.

Takings of grey single yarns dropped by 20,000 lbs. to 375,000 lbs. Although the United Kingdom increased her shipments by 77,000 lbs. to 168,000 lbs., the sendings from Japan and China dropped from 130,000 lbs. and 174,000 lbs. in March to 89,000 lbs. and 118,000 lbs. respectively during the month under review.

GREY YARN IMPORTS

An analysis of the single grey yarn imports shows that, whereas formerly, the bulk of the imports consisted of yarns of counts 50s. and under, the position has been completely reversed during the month. Imports of yarns of counts 50s. under shrunk from 234,000 lbs. in March to 93,000 lbs. in April; on the contrary, takings of yarns of 51s and over increased from 161,000 lbs. to 275,000 lbs.

In the case of single yarns of counts 51s to 60s, imports rose by 50,000 lbs. to 167,000 lbs. The United Kingdom increased her shipments by 30,000 lbs. to 87,000 lbs., and China doubled her sendings which reached 66,000 lbs.; Japan's imports, however, declined from 30,000 lbs to 14,000 lbs. As regards counts over 60s, imports for the month at 108, lbs. were double the takings for the previous month. Here again, the United Kingdom increased her sendings from 40,000 lbs to 80,000 lbs, China improved her share from 10,000 lbs. to as much as 26,000 lbs; while Japan supplied 3,000 lbs as against no imports in the previous month.

Imports of grey folded yarn dropped by one half to 110,000 lbs. Japan's sendings declined from 130,000 lbs. to 72,000 lbs, while China sent 26,000 lbs. as compared with 92,000 lbs. in March.

BLEACHED YARN

In the case of bleached yarn also, imports fell away by 15,000 lbs to 60,000 lbs. of which the United Kingdom and Japan supplied 47,000 lbs. and 13,000 lbs respectively.

Mercerised Yarn constituted the only type of yarn, imports of which recorded an advance over the previous month's figures. Takings for the month rose by 80,000 lbs to 797,000 lbs, of which Japan supplied 793,000 lbs.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

Imports of cotton piecegoods during the month amounted to 27 million yards as compared with 20 million yards in March. Japan improved her share by 8.6 million yards to 10.6 million yards, while imports from the United Kingdom at 7.7 million yards were a million yards lower.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

There was a marked advance in the imports of artificial silk yarn, which rose from 567,000 lbs. in March to 991,000 lbs. during the month under review. Japan was almost entirely responsible for these imports, her actual sendings mounting up from 498,000 lbs in March to asmuch as 946,000 lbs. The figures strikingly illustrate the substantial trade which Japan has built up in this line, aided no doubt by the prohibition of imports from Italy following the application of of economic sanctions against Italy.

ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECEGOODS

Imports of artificial silk piecegoods rose by half a million yards to 7.2 million yards of which 7.1 million yards came, as usual, from Japan, who sent 6.6 million yards to 100 per cent artificial silk goods and 0.5 million yards of artificial silk mixed goods.

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into British India in April 1936:—

General—The sea-borne Trade Returns for the month of April 1936 reveal a further setback in the imports of cotton yarn and piecegoods into British India during April 1936 as compared with March 1936.

COTTON YARN.

Imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions amounted to 3.1 million lbs. as compared with 3.8 million lbs. in March. The imports from the principal countries were as follows:—

	March 1936	April 1936
	(thousands of pounds)	
From the United Kingdom	996	820
From Japan	2,028	1,702
From China	720	553

Imports of mercerised yarn at 942,000 lbs. recorded a falling off of about 60,000 lbs. The whole of the imports consisted of folded yarn, of which Japan sent 937,000 lbs.

Imports of Wool and Woollen Manufactures into British India during April 1936.—General—The total value of wool and woollen goods imported into British India during the month of April remained practically stationary at Rs 16.6 lakhs as compared with the same month last year. The value of raw wool imports rose by nearly a lakh of rupees to Rs. 10.20 lakhs, while imports of woollen manufactures dropped by a similar extent to Rs. 6.4 lakhs. So far as imports by the major provinces were concerned, Bombay and Burma took considerably lower quantities than in April last year, but this was made up by increased imports into Bengal.

The comparative figures were as under:—

Imports of Woolen Manufactures into British India.

April	1935	1936.
Bengal ..	0.9	1.6
Bombay ..	3.4	2.7
Sind ..	1.4	1.3
Madras ..	0.4	0.2
Burma ..	1.3	0.6

SMUGGLING

Smuggling across the Indo-Nepalese Frontier:—In the excerpts for March, reference was made to a representation submitted by the Association to the Government of India drawing attention to the serious harm which was being done to the Indian Cotton Mill Industry owing to the smuggling of Japanese cotton piecegoods from Nepal to British India, which it was reported was being extensively carried on. It was urged that the system of granting a drawback in respect of goods re-exported to Nepal should be stopped, or if this was not possible on account of the political relations between the Governments concerned, the Nepal Government should revive the former restrictions regarding the movement of goods from the hills to the plains. In the alternative, it was further submitted that the Nepal Government should be induced by the Government of India to levy a duty of at least 30 per cent. on foreign goods imported into that State through British India.

Although no direct reply has been received from Government so far, it is satisfactory to note from two notifications issued on June 6th, 1936, by the Finance Department (Central Revenues) that the Government of India have prohibited the bringing by land from Nepal into British India of any goods on which a rebate of customs duty has previously been paid, and of silk piecegoods, plain and mixed.

It is to be hoped that this action on the part of Government will result in a diminution in the number of complaints regarding the smuggling of cotton piecegoods from Nepal into British India.—A.P.

HINDI CLASSES IN CITY

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay writes:—

The following Hindi Classes are being conducted by the Sabha at present:—

At Gandhi Seva Sena, Hughes Road; Rashtra Bhasha Class on Monday, Wednesday and Friday between 3-30 and 4-30 p.m.

At Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge; Prathamic, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha classes on Sundays between 7-30 and 10-00 a.m.

At Congress House, Girgaum; Prathamic and Rashtra Bhasha classes between 7-00 and 8-00 p.m.

At Nappoo Hall Matunga; Prathamic, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha classes on all week days between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.

At Hind Mahila Samaj, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum: Prathamic class on Tuesdays and Saturdays between 3-00 and 4-00 p.m., Madhyama class on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 3-30 and 4-30 p.m.

At Tilak Mandir, Ville Parle: Prathamic class on Tuesdays and Fridays and Madhyama Class on Mondays and Thursdays both between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.

At Pavilion, Khar Road: Prathamic class on Wednesdays and Saturdays between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.

At Rashtriya Kanya Shala, Congress House; Girgaum: Rashtra Bhasha Classes on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 5-00 and 6-00 p.m.

At Gokhale Education Society School, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum: Chunav and Visharad Classes on Saturdays and Sundays between 4-00 and 6-00 p.m.

"REARMING FOR SECURITY!"

(Continued from Page 6)

serve this hard saying, but the capitalist ruling class assuredly does, whether in this country or in France.

Sanctions involve the risk of war, but "nations cannot be relied upon to proceed to the last extremity of war unless their vital interests are threatened."

Where such vital interests exist, regional agreements may be concluded for mutual defence. That is, of course, the whole theory and practice of alliances.

Road To Security

If you want to know precisely what this means, turn back to the "Times" of June 4. It has a leading article written in a somewhat elevated and highly moral strain.

The writer, I should judge, was not born in a family that made cordite or even screws. He sees the main point dimly, and wraps it up suitably for readers of even dimmer sight.

But it does, nonetheless, emerge, if one reads with care. This article states precisely what are the causes for which this country (meaning its owning class) would fight.

One is "the integrity" of France and Belgium, and the other is the sea-road through the Mediterranean.

In short, this country (as defined above) believes in collective security for the coasts that border the Channel and for its own imperial road to India. National egoism could hardly find a more perfect expression. Quite logically, the "Times" concluded as Mr. Chamberlain did, by calling for "the most rapid possible execution of the Imperial defence plan".

I know that I have irritated my readers past endurance by my scepticism about the League.

My argument from first to last has been that Capitalist-imperialist Powers would never work it, that collective security in any honest sense of the word is incompatible with their system.

I invite my critics to read—with their eyes open—Mr. Chamberlain and the "Times". If we want collective security we can get it only by building a people's front, a true federation of Socialist and like-minded States.

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DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Murder Of Father-in-law

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court on Monday confirmed the death sentence passed on one Punia Gangaram by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar for the murder of his father-in-law, Penanji Kashiram.

The accused had two wives, one of whom was Shitty, the daughter of the deceased When Shitty was at her father's house, she gave birth to a child which died within a few days. The accused, therefore, suspected that his father-in-law did not take care of the child and also that he encouraged or allowed his daughter (accused's wife) to lead an immoral life. Smarting under such a grievance, the accused, on January 11 last, lay in hiding behind a bush and attacked his father-in-law with a sword, inflicting fatal injuries.

In confirming the death sentence, their Lordships held that there was no extenuating circumstances for the crime.

HEAVY RAIN IN DELHI

Tram And Other Traffic Dislocated

NEW DELH, June 22.

Delhi has been experiencing regular monsoon weather since yesterday, a heavy downpour this afternoon causing the flooding of streets and the dislocation of trams and other traffic. The Jumna has risen to about nine inches, and a further rise is expected since the rainfall has been general.

Lightning struck the house of Mr. Razaullah, a retired engineer, of the Delhi Municipality, next door to Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., resulting in a house crack and the electric wiring catching fire. The Fire Brigade rushed to the spot and the fire was soon extinguished without causing serious damage.—A. P.

ELECTRICIAN OF THEATRE ARRESTED

Hyderabad Fire Enquiry Sensation

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 22.

A sensation was caused on Monday when the Commissioners, inquiring into the recent Motimahal Fire in Hyderabad, visited the scene of the occurrence and later, the electrician of the Theatre was arrested.

Mr. Naini, Inspector, Nizam's Road Transport Department and an authority on matters pertaining to cinema projectors etc. was the most important witness examined to-day by the Hollins Commission, enquiring into Motimahal fire. He was examined as an expert.

Members of the Commission visited the scene of fire for two hours and minutely examined contents of the operators cabin, lumber-room of the theatre and electric wiring.

Where Fire Broke Out

In his evidence later in the day Naini said his observations had led him to form the definite opinion that fire broke out in the lumber-room which was situated immediately below the operators cabin and behind the boxes. He found this contained large quantity of films between which lighted cigarette butt would be sufficient to cause a big conflagration.

The explosion would be accountable by tins in which films were usually packed. He added fire could not have broken out in operators cabin in which he found only one machine closed. Furthermore, he added, that the comparatively undamaged condition of the amplifier switchboard machine and furniture in the cabin supported his view that fire did not break in the cabin.

A Sensation

Sensation was caused this morning when the Commissioners visited the theatre and an electrician of the theatre was taken into custody.—A. P.

WHERE FIRE BROKE OUT

Further Evidence Before Hyderabad Cinema Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 22.

The Motimahal Cinema Fire Inquiry Commission resumed hearing to-day at 12 noon. Before resumption of hearing the members of the Commission visited the scene along with Mr. Nayani, mechanic of the Nizam's State Railway bus service. The cabin room, the lumber room and the dynamo room were carefully examined and several burnt films, bulbs and other minor things recovered. Immediately Keshaviu an electrician of the cinema staff was put under arrest. Mr. Nayani deposed that out of two machines one was in working order and the other was not working. He said the magazine was slightly tarnished by smoke and in the opinion of the witness a portion of the film was probably burnt in the magazine.

WHERE FIRE STARTED.

Continuing witness observed that the walls of the cabin room were black and had smoke on them. He was of opinion that as there were a large number of films stored in the lumber room there was every possibility of their catching fire and of the explosion with a sound as the film reels were enclosed in tin boxes. He was definite that the fire broke out in the lumber room and spread upwards thence to the balcony.

Abdul Khuddu who rescued several women on the day of the conflagration deposed he rescued women and children from the Ladies Gallery and when he left the cinema hall there was one lady left unsaved by him. He saw Mr. Soofi, Deputy Director-General of Police and Ghulam Mahomed, Deputy Assistant Commissioner of City Police near the veranda not engaged in any work.

Mohamed Pasha foreman of the Fire Brigade deposed that the first call was received at 9-30 p.m. the Fire Brigade leaving immediately within two minutes. After sometime another engine rushed to the scene on receipt of a message from Dewan Bahadur Arava Muddu Iyengar.

The commission at this stage rose and left to Mrs. Ramchender Naiks house to record her evidence as she was one of the spectators that night.

FOR SAFETY OF FILM-GOERS

Police Suggest Improvements In Bangalore Theatres

BANGALORE: (By Mail).

Following the Hyderabad theatre blaze, the Bangalore City Police visited all the cinema houses in the City to find out whether any of them lacked the essential arrangements to ensure the safety of patrons in case of fire.

It would appear that in some of the cinema houses, which they visited, the Police found room for improvement and advised the management to make such alterations to the building as were considered essential—such as the provision of additional staircases, doors and fire-fighting appliances. The managements have agreed to these proposals which will be carried out in the course of the week.

MONSOON STRONG IN KONKAN

POONA, June 23.

The monsoon is strong in the Konkan Gujerat, East and North Punjab, west United Provinces, active in the East United Provinces, Bihar Chota Nagpur, West Bengal, Assam, Lower Burma Mysore, Malabar, Rajputana and the South and Southwest Punjab.

Nearly general rain has also fallen in East Central India, local rain in upper Burma, Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and a few falls in Kashmir northwest Frontier Provinces Baluchistan the Bombay Deccan southeast Madras, Madras Deccan and the north Madras coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL ARE:—Mussoorie six inches, Karwar five inches, Tavoy, Jalpaiguri four inches each; Chanda, Delhi, three inches; Amherst, Diamond Island, Dibrugarh, Bareilly, Meerut, Dwarka, Lahore, Bombay, Khandala, Chitaldurg and Marmagoa two inches each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, but continue in the West United Provinces and the hills of the Punjab, increase in Burma, continue widespread in Malabar, the Konkan, occur locally in Gujarat, Central Provinces, the Deccan, North Madras Coast and Assam.

A few thunderstorms are also likely in East United Provinces and Sind.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN CITY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Local Rainfall Recorded at 8 a.m. to-day for previous 24 hours:—

Colaba	**2.13 inches**
St. George's	**2.69 inches**
J. J. Hospital	**2.20 inches**

The rainfall at Colaba after 8 a.m. till 12-30 p.m. to-day was 67 cents.

Since June 1 Bombay has had a fall of 14.16 inches which is 57 cents above normal.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Bombay, June 23.

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23|6|1936:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.07 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.2 degrees (5.6 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.5 degrees (5.0 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 93 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1.6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 241 miles.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 wind during 24 hours 41 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10). 10.

Rain in 24 hours 2.13 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 14.16 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 14.56 inches.

Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, June 23.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.79 inches and a compensated aeroid 29.59 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Heavy Showers At Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, June 22.

Rain started with heavy showers to-day noon, lasting one hour. Half an inch, of rain was recorded totalling up-to-date 4 inches. The sky is cloudy.

Efforts made by the Students Union to observe Wednesday as "Students Day" regarding the "Matriculation Massacre" and the "Students Charter" is highly appreciated.

AS FOREIGNERS SEE GREAT BRITAIN

Robust English Common Sense Is Nothing But "Muddling Through"

(By Our Correspondent).

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

The English language is the only one in the world that can be spoken with a pipe in the mouth. So comments a Berlin newspaper correspondent in an article describing how he bought a pipe in London. "Many people even assert," he says, "that it sounds best of all when spoken like that. If it were not generally known that English was invented before pipe-smoking, one might suppose that the latter were not without influence on the formation of this language." "The Englishman," says the writer, "as with everything he is fond of, makes a special cult of his pipe. We ordinary Europeans regard pipe-smoking as a comparatively simple affair. But anyone who goes into a real old London tobacco shop will soon realise with this conception, he has made a great mistake. In one street, for instance, I simply wanted to buy a little tobacco, and reckoned that 10 minutes would suffice. But after an hour I left the shop with a new pipe, three special packets of tobacco, a box of snuff and a mass of new ideas which will remind me till the end of my days of what a barbarian at pipe-smoking I had hitherto been."

* * * *

MUDDLING THROUGH.

In the course of a special article in the New York "Forum," Mr. Lin Yutang says that the English people think, but never allow themselves to be lost in their own thoughts and logical abstractions. He thinks that is the greatness of the English mind and the reason for England's ability always to do the right thing at the right moment.

Mr. Yutang proceeds: It is also the reason for the English ability to fight the right war on the right side. England had always fought the right war and always given wrong reasons for her choice. That is the reason for England's amazing power and vitality. You may call it "muddling through," and inconsistency and hypocricy. At the bottom of it all is the robust English common sense and a level-headed instinct for life.

In the hands of any other nation, the British Empire would have fallen by its own weight. Only the English mind could have solved it, and it did so by inventing the British Commonwealth. The British Commonwealth is actually a League of nations, with the difference that it is a league of nations which really works. The English people are probably unaware that it is a League of Nations, for they have the knack of doing a thing without knowing what it is. The English language to-day is the nearest equivalent to an international language. How did the English people do it? By an equally absurd absence of logic, by the sheer stubborness of the Englishman in refusing to speak anybody else's language.

A Chinese speaks English when he is in England, speaks French when he is in France, and speaks German when he is in Germany, but an Englishman speaks only English everywhere. Thus, English to-day has established itself as incontrovertibly the international language.

There is an inevitability about the Englishman's words and actions and gestures when he is not looking like a dumb, persecuted animal. You can predict exactly what an Englishman will do even when he sneezes. He will take out his handkerchief—for he always has a handkerchief—and mutter something about the beastly cold. But you cannot upset him. That cheekiness is not very lovely, but it is very imposing. In fact, he has conquered the world with that bluff and that cheekiness, and his success in doing so is his best justification.

What Europe needs to-day and what the modern world needs is not more intellectual brilliance but more life wisdom. The English have no logic, but have wisdom in the Chinese sense. One feels somehow that European life is more secure and the course of Europe's historical development is more steady for England's presence.

* * * *

According to the "Tribuna" of Bucharest, both the Government and the British Press are trying to teach Britons how to spend as much as possible and to forget the virtue of saving which was put into their heads during their school days.

Suddenly the British realised that by saving money they were adding too much to their capital. Therefore, they might as well spend it on the little luxuries their grandfathers have not been able to afford. By great public functions, court seasons, annual shows, coronation, levees, etc., the spending sense of the Briton is promoted much better than by ordinary advertising.

BRITAIN IN DANGER.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" declares that the political events of recent years have not brought much glory to British prestige. This country (Great Britain) has failed to recognise that much is changed in Europe.

Britain has also failed to draw the necessary conclusions from the emergency of a new weapon, the Air Force. Long-range day and night bombers have put an end to the favourable geographical position of the British Isles. For all practical purposes England has become a part of the European Continent. Britain also committed the grave error of alienating the friendship of certain Powers by assuming the role of Genevan policeman.

"If trouble is brewing through the intransigeant attitude of Canton, it is fairly certain that Great Britain is the real wirepuller behind the recent developments in South China," declares "Nochi Shimbun," of Tokyo.

The paper adds: "But it is hoped that Cantonese spirit will not affect the Government of Nanking which showed moderation and understanding towards the Japanese moves. Britain is controlling the conflict between Nanking and Canton and hopes to derive advantage with the ultimate object of bringing about a rapprochement between Nanking and Canton and thus make Japan's task of pacification more difficult."

TOO MANY IRONS IN FIRE.

The "Neue Weltbuhne" of Prague is in a position to announce that quite unexpectedly there is feverish activity in the British Foreign Office in Whitehall. Warships move about in the Mediterranean, staff talks are hurriedly held, a questionnaire is sent to Hitler and friendly smiles are turned towards the Soviet.

The truth is these things are taking place without a central plan. The British have too many irons in the fire. Instead of concentrating on the eradication of one evil they split their forces in trying to dispel several evils. They have tried to frighten Japan with Soviet Russia. But before the Far Eastern question had been settled they were forced to turn towards Italy and now they are trying to set Hitler against Mussolini. A year ago they tried to stop the German threat with a naval treaty. Now the Germans have a navy, but they do not keep to the treaty.

The "Shanghai People's Tribune" bune" says that Italy was dangerously near to British interests, and yet the response to the League's appeal was half-hearted in Britain. "Manchuria was much too far away for public opinion in Britain to become really roused on the subject, and we know now that Great Britain and France were both disinclined to take a firm stand the issue. Britain believes that she is a sincere helper of the League of Nations, but facts are that first China and secondly Abyssinia failed to receive support from the League. All weak powers await remedies from Britain."

* * * *

Commenting on the return to London of the British Minister in Cairo, the "Berliner Tageblatt" says more often than not, there has been a disparity between the views of the Residency in Cairo and the Foreign Office in London.

Sometimes the Residency opposes concessions, when the Foreign Office is in yielding mood. At other times the Residency tries to act in an emergency without consulting London. There have been occasions when the Foreign Office negotiated with Egyptian statesmen without consulting the Resident-General.

All this leads to confusion in British policy in Egypt and the Sudan and favours the nationalist demands. There is no long-term policy for the British are trying to face individual crises. The Residency wants to settle things from the local angle, while the Foreign Office, of course, has to think of world-wide repurcussions. But the disparity a is often exploited by Egyptian politicisms.

The Maharaja of Mysore who is proceeding to Europe left the capital on Monday morning by car. The Maharaja and party will leave for Madras from Bangalore Tuesday morning, from where they will go to Bombay the same night.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 14 POINTS DOWN

Scattered Buying And Southern Selling

GOLD UNCHANGED AND SILVER STEADY

Wheat And Other Commodities Strong

BOMBAY, June 23.

On Tuesday crossrates moved within a narrow range.

N. Y. COTTON EASY

New York cotton maintained a fairly steady tone on scattered buying influenced by improved textile situation. The closing tone was however easy on general liquidation.

SILVER STEADY

London gold was unchanged but silver was steady.

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat ruled fim. Linseed, Jute, tin all registered some advance.

SPECULATIVE INTEREST IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange displayed good activity on some enquiry. Giltedged Securities continued to attract good speculative interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, June 23.

Previous closing	11.63
To-day's opening	11.66
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	11.49
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, June 23.

Previous closing	6.20
To-day's opening	6.26
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	6.27
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 214-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

STE

New York June 23.

Cotton continued to maintain a fairly steady tone on scattered buying activity influenced by the lack of relief despite some rainfall while better textile situation also contributed to the prevailing steadiness but the enquiry was not fully sustained with the result that the advance was not maintained to its full extent.

Operations in October began at 11.66 i.e. 3 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and some local and trade buying but the higher level attracted some liquidation and southern selling as a result of which prices eased partially with October falling to 11.64 but the undertone kept steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.49 with a decline of 14 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 23.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.20/12.20) 12.33/12.33.
October (11.53/11.52) 11.66/11.65.
December (11.46/11.45) 11.59/11.56.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 23.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.56) 6.64.
American October (6.20) 6.27.
Egyptian July (8.84) 8.87.
Egyptian October (8.76) 8.79.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 23.

The market was closed to-day.

INDIA'S OVERSEAS TRADE FOR MAY

BOMBAY, June 22.

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of May, 1936 (Rupees Lakhs):—

A. Total imports of private merchandise, 10,05.

B. Total exports of private merchandise, 14,51.

C. Net Movement of Treasure exports 1,00.

D. Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India 5,53*.

E. Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India 1,36.

*Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under Company Management which are not paid for in the ordinary ways and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 23.

Previous closing	5.01 19/32
To-day's opening	5.01 1/2
To-day's closing	5.02

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 23.

Previous closing	5.01 9/16
To-day's opening	5.01 5/8
To-day's closing	5.01 15/16
Difference	+.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 23.

Previous closing	76.04
To-day's opening	76.00
To-day's closing	76.07
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 23.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling-dollar at 5.01-5/8 and then eased to 5.01-7/16 on the lack of sufficient support subsequently however the rate improved to 5.01-9/16.

The Sterling-dollar crossrates closed at 5.01 15/16.

Franc opened at 76.00 and then fell to 76.01 due to the lack of interest.

The sterling-franc crossrate closed at 76.07.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 23.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 9/16d.	19 5/8d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 5/8d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 23.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-9) £6-18-9

DISCOUNTS

London, June 23.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent 15/16 to 15/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, June 23. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.74) 5.74.
New York on Bombay (37.91) 37.87.
Berlin on Bombay (0.94) 0.94 1/8.
London on Milan (63.87) 63.81.
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 23.

Silver opened quietly steady at Rs. 48/13, 48/14 and 49. Prices showed a slightly upward tendency on scattered buying and up-country enquiry while steadier London cables also induced some local support. Prices closed steady at Rs. 48/15, 49 and 49/1.

Gold opened quietly steady at Rs. 34/5/9, 34/6 and 34/6. There was not much activity owing to the absence of any important developments abroad. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/4/9, 34/6/6 and 34/5/6.

"SILVER JUBILEE" WATER WORKS

Nizam Performs Opening Ceremony

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 22.

A message just received from Raichur says the Nizam performed the opening ceremony at the Raichur water works this afternoon in the presence of a large gathering. The Raichur Municipality presented an address to the Nizam and in course of which, they recounted all benefits Conferred upon the district during H.E.H.'s reign. The address further went on "The wants of rural population had been thus attended to by the water supply scheme of the headquarters of the district taken on hand which had also been successfully completed at a cost of rupees eleven lakhs. The new method of filtering water adopted in Raichur such that Raichur can justly be proud of it in as much as it ranks second in the whole of India. The people of Raichur, who were hitherto in great distress for want of drinking water are now fortunate enough in virtue of these water works."

The Nizam replied as follows "though I had occasion to visit Raichur before, now I feel extremely happy because by the grace of God, my subjects of Raichur are now free from difficulties of the water supply, which was being experienced for a long time. Further it gives me, additional pleasure because owing to the construction of drinking water wells in places, where the scarcity of water is being keenly felt, the people of the district have been relieved of inconveniences, regarding drinking water. I appreciate the loyalty of the inhabitants of Raichur, which had been voiced by municipality in their address, and I am convinced of the sincerity of their feeling in this respect."

"Finally it gives me great pleasure to declare open this scheme of water works in Raichur and to call it "Silver Jubilee water works."

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 23.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 73-1/8 and October 72-1/2. The market was fairly active on some speculative buying but the general enquiry was rather slow.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 23.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.95-3/4. Prices advanced on scattered buying and covering influenced by better outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 23.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£182 1/2 buyers £183 sellers. Steady.) £ 184 3/4 buyers £185 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£15 buyers. No sellers.) £15 1/16 buyers £15 3/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (40 1/2 to 241) £40 3/4 to £41 1/8.

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

SILVER CABLES

London, June 23.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and Speculators bought and sold. China sold. Small offerings. Market quiet."

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/16) 7 1/2 paid and value. Forward (£7 9/16) 7 5/8 paid and value.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-6.
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

JUTE.

New Crop June and July (£17 3-8 paid and buyers.) £17 5/8 sellers.
Dunlop June (£21) £21 sellers
Lightning June (£19 1/4) £19 1/4 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay June July (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 13/16) £12 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata June July (£11 3/16 £11 3/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£14 7/16 sellers. £2 14 9/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September 1936 delivery

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, June 23.

The market was closed to-day.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 23.

The market was closed to-day.

Good Activity In Kaffirs On Stock Exchange

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS IN LEADING INDUSTRIALS

Rubber More Active On Good Demand

WALL STREET NORROWLY IRREGULAR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 23.

On the Stock Exchange to-day activity in Kaffirs, in which west wits further Skyrocketed to 240 shillings, occupied the bulk of attention, but the evidence of expanding interest elsewhere was provided by substantial gains in several leading industrials, notably aviations, textiles, iron and steels and electrical equipments.

Among commodities, rubber was more active on good demand while cotton was again firmer on general buying.

Wall Street was narrowly irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 23.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £97 7/8.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, June 12, £97 1/4
Monday, June 15, £97
Tuesday, June 16, £97
Wednesday, June 17, £97 1/8
Thursday, June 18, £97 1/4
Friday, June 19, £97 1/4
Monday, June 22 £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 23. 3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were firm but the chief interest centred in kaffirs. Giltedges were firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards. Aviation issues were good.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 5/8) £85 7/8.

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 5/8) £107 5/8.

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 7/8) £108 7/8.

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/8) £117 1/8.

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£706) £106 1/8.

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/8) £115-1/2.

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-1 1/2) 21-1 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 5/8) £4 5/8

Hydro Electric (£7 3/8) £7 3/8.

Musical Industries (25-6) 25-6.

Princhin Johnson (48-0) 47-6.

Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2). 9-4 1/2

Woodsworth New Ford (135-9) 135-3.

Realisation 1930 (£89 1/2) £91 1/2.

Dunlop Rubber (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2.

University Ordinary (33-9) 33-9.

Ford Motors (32-6) 32-6

Cable Wires £6 3/4) £6 3/4.

British American Tobacco (117-6) 116-10 1/2.

Camera A (£9) £9

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-9) 158-9

P and O S N Company Defd (21-9) 21-9

Distillers (106-0) 104-7 1/2.

Bred and Dyers (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2

British Celanese (11-0) 11-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (52-0) 52-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (51-4 1/2) 50-10 1/2.

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2

Western Limited Ordinary (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2.

Inter Nickels (£49) £50 1/8.

Bengal Iron and Steel (7-3) 7-9

Tata Iron and Steel (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 23. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102

3 1/2 per cent Indian (97 1/2) £98.

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115) £115 1/2.

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£119 1/2) £118.

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110) £110.

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£109 7/8) £109 3/4.

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-42 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-0) 19-0

Donaro Tea (43-1 1/2 Ex Div) 743 1/2

Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-0) 27-0.

Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0

Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (30-3) 30-9.

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3.

Burma Corporation (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Rio Tintos (£12 3/8) £13 1/2.

East Rand Proprietors (63-6) 63-6.

Rand Imam (£9 3/8) £9 1/4.

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 7/8 Ex Div) £14 7/8.

Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 5/8.

Moddar New (43-9 Ex Div.) 43-9.

Sub Nigel (£12 1/2 Ex Div.) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (40-7 1/2 Ex Div.) 41-3.

Union Corporation (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-9) 38-9.

Anglo Iranian (84-1 1/2) 84-4 1/2

Burma Oil (95-7 1/2) 96-3.

Mexican Eagle (24-1 1/2) 24-1 1/2

Shell Transport (98-1 1/2) 98-1 1/2

Royal Dutch (£36 7/8) £36 1/2.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47) £47

L M Ford (£22 1/2) £22 1/2

L N E R Def (£5 1/8) £5 1/8

Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2

London Paris 5 per cent (£133 3/4) £134.

London Board G Stock (£101 3/4) £101 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 23.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol. 65 3/4) dol. 66 3/4.

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 34 1/8) dol. 35.

U S Steel Common (dol. 63 3/4) dol. 64 1/2.

U S Steel Preference (dol. 128) dol. 129.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6)

there. Several parties of observers have been organised by the Soviet astronomers and physicists. One of these will be at Tuapse in the Caucasus, and the eminent British physicist and Nobel laureate, Professor Dirce, of of Cambridge, has been invited to join this party. He left for Moscow on June 11 on his way to the Caucasus.

The eclipse will last about ten minutes. Its importance is due to the fact that the track of the shadow is almost entirely over land. It will be partial in England and will occur just after dawn. in Russia, it will appear in the middle of the day and should be particularly good for observation. Professor Carroll, of Aberdeen, has taken a British party to the neighbourhood of Tomsk in Siberia. The Americans have sent an expedition to Orenburg and Professor Stratton has taken a second British party to Japan.

It is hoped that valuable new knowledge concerning the effects of the sun on radio communication will be gained besides the usual astronomical observations. There will be a marvellous eclipse of seven minutes' duration next year, but unfortunately the track of the shadow will be over the Pacific Ocean, where observers will have nothing steadier than ships for their instruments.

Newfoundland Bonds

Mr. Baldwin stated in the House of Commons that there was no question of leakage of information in connection with Newfoundland bonds.

Newfoundland, Britain's oldest Dominion (confirmed as British in 1713), is now ruled by Governor and Commission responsible to Dominions Secretary at Westminster. The island is larger than Ireland and has a population equal approximately to that of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 190,000. The chief industry is fishing, though lumbering is also important. Newfoundland was discovered by Cabot in 1497 and had normal Dominion Government of Governor and Parliament until 1933. But financial position, weakened by depression, became so grave in 1932 that the country appeared likely to be unable to meet payments due. The British Government, of which Mr. J. H. Thomas was then Dominion Secretary, co-operated with Canada to place money at its disposal and the present form of government was adopted after an inquiry.

Ants' Palace

The ants' palace presented to Sir John Reith, the head of the B.B.C. by Mr. John Royal, vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company of America was brought across the Atlantic in the "Queen Mary."

The palace which was handed over to Sir John Reith at Broadcasting House on June 11 is a case of 18 inches by 12 inches and contains 50 ants, which are half an inch long, black, and waisted something after the style of a wasp. An official of the British Ministry of Agriculture visited Broadcasting House and took away with him a couple of the insects for examination in accordance with the regulations affecting the importation of ants from abroad. Prof. Julian Huxley has shown an interest in the gift and will make a personal examination later. Meanwhile Sir John is worried. He has to solve the problem of where to keep the ants so generously offered by the American people.

Mr. Pirow

Mr. Pirow, South Africa's Minister of Transport and Defence, who is on a special mission in London, is one of the youngest of the Ministers of the Crown, at home or overseas.

Mr. Pirow is only 47, and is notable for his energy and for his downright opinions. He holds an air-pilot's certificate, and commonly journeys about the sub-continent in an aeroplane. From his German ancestors, Mr. Pirrow inherits his thoroughness and gifts of organisation; and he has already gone far to fulfil his scheme of making South Africa self-reliant for defence. He does not hesitate to confess that he feels no special attachment to the British Empire, except as it serves the interests of the Union; and last year he frankly stated that the British Navy was not enough. Later developments may have modified his attitude. He has been pointed to as the likeliest successor to General Hertzog in the Premiership of the Union.

Mr. William Griffin, editor and publisher of the New York "Enquirer," who is in Europe so that his two sons can see the great capitals as they are now," as it seems the next war will destroy most of Europe," has ideas too about the payment of war debts to America.

"If England cannot pay in money," he said when the liner Pennland called at Southampton "why not in other ways? It would be a gesture if the "Queen Mary" were handed over in part payment and then France might follow by handing over the "Normandie". It cannot create good feeling for America to see their war debt racing across the Atlantic for the Blue Riband.

Mr. Griffin is a descendent from the family of Gerlad Griffin the famous Irish author of "The Collegians". Friend and confident of President Roosevelt, Mr. Griffin is also a personal friend of Mr. de Valera whom he visited last year and proposes to visit on the present trip.

(To Be Continued).

American Cotton Markets

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 22

July	12.31
October	11.63
December	11.57
January	11.57
March	11.58
May	11.64
Middling Spot	12.41

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 22

July	12.32
October	11.60
December	11.55
Middling Spot	12.52

NEW YORK

New York, June 22

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July	12.17
October	11.53
December	11.46
Noon Call—	
July	12.17
October	11.54
December	11.49

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 22

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 22

June	6.70
July	6.57
August	6.45
September	6.32
October	6.20
November	6.11
December	6.10
January	6.10
February	6.09
March	6.09
April	6.08
May	6.06
Middling Spot	7.04
10-12 a.m. quotations	
July	6.58
October	6.21

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 22

July	8.81
October	8.73
November	8.73
January	8.59
March	8.50
May	8.45
June	8.45
Middling Spot	9.09

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 22

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.62
Fine (Good staple)	5.77
Superfine (Good staple)	5.92
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.54
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.69
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.84
Bengal—	
Good	4.54
Fully Good	4.64
Fine	4.76

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, June 22

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 13/16 per cent to 7/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 13/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/4 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 22

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	5.01 9/16
Paris	76.04
Berlin	12.44 1/2
Madrid	36.69
Amsterdam	7.40 1/2
Brussels	29.65 1/4
Milan	63.90
Berne	15.41
Prague	120.90

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 22

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 5/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£117 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£13 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£101
National Bank of India	£44
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 22

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
June sellers	£11-3-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f ton	
June July sellers	£12-16-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
June July sellers	£13-3-9
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cont) c.i.f. ton	
June July sellers	£12-10-0
Castorseed Bombay c.i.f. ton	
June July sellers	£12-12-6

LINSEED OIL

London, June 22

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
July paid	25/4 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
July August sellers	25/4 1/2

LONDON SILVER

London, June 22

Spot	19 9/16
Forward	19 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 22

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-18-9

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 22

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	nominal
Wheat, South Australian parcels	
June sellers	30/9

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 22

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb.	
Sellers	7 7/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 22

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 3/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 22

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25	
C and F Calcutta per cwt	
June July nominal	6/7 1/2
C and F Bombay per cwt	
June July nominal	6/4 1/2
C and F Karachi per cwt	
June July nominal	6/4 1/2

Through Communication Restored

BANDIKUI, June 23.

The District Transportation Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway wires as follows:

The breach between Rewari and Bawal has been repaired. Through communication was restored at 11-40 a.m.—A. P.

Enrolling Poona Women Voters

POONA, (By Mail.)

The Maharashtra Mahila Samaj and the Indian Women's Council (Poona Branch) have jointly opened 25 centres in the City to get the women voters enrolled. They have also arranged daily lectures at 23 of their centres to educate women as to wield their votes.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1936

Ensuring Living Wage For Working Journalists

CALCUTTA INDIAN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION'S CIRCULAR

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The General Secretary of the Indian Journalists' Association has issued the following circular to the working journalists through the Press:—

"Dear friend, "The Indian Journalists' Association has been collecting statistics of the wages, hours of work, leave and holidays, provident fund if any, and other special conditions of service of working journalists serving in the newspapers and periodicals in all the provinces of India with a view to inaugurating a campaign for the improvement of conditions of service of working journalists.

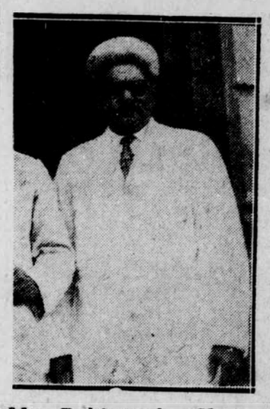
The circumstances no doubt differ according to local conditions and the financial position of different newspapers or periodicals. But all are agreed on one point, e.g. that every employee is entitled to at least a living wage. It is, however, impossible to negotiate with employers without adequate knowledge of correct facts and figures and material particulars. It is not possible to expect any improvement in the situation wihout direct negotiation with the employers, a task the Association is prepared to undertake, and this again is impossible if adequate facts and figures are not made available. The Association's effort to elicit information from the working journalists have not met with any marked success.

"I am, therefore, directed by the Association to request all working journalists through the Press to supply me at an early date the following particulars:—

1. Name of the Journalist and his address, official and private.
2. Name of the paper, he serves.
3. The capacities in which the journalist has served in that paper and other papers with a statement of the length of service in each paper
4. Present salary.
5. Working hours.
6. Leave, casual and general, ordinarily allowed in a year.
7. Provident Fund, if any, with a statement as to when it was established, the employers' and the workers' contribution, etc.
8. Any other information relevant to the purpose.

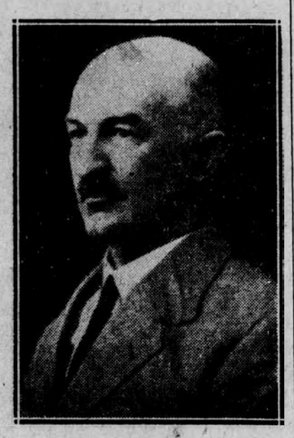
All information supplied will be treated as confidential by the sub-committee appointed by the Association to devise measures for the benefit of working Journalists"—United Press.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS



Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy, of the Bombay Garage, and well-known Steward of R. W. I. T. C. is knighted.

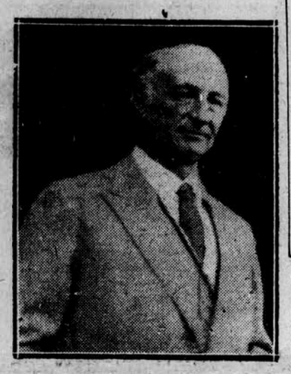
Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, a well-known businessman and ex-Sheriff of Bombay, has been honoured with a knighthood.



Major-General Sprawson, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, gets a Knighthood.

The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, Captain of the All-India Cricket Team now touring England, has been made a Knight

Miss Jean Batten, well-known aviatrix receives a Commandership of the British Empire.



Sir Malcolm Hailey, ex-Governor of the United Provinces and the Punjab, has been raised to a Peerage.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELF AS A VOTER?

If Not, Do So At Once

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 3 for Bombay City and July 10 for all other Constituencies.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in the Constituency for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay or a house of not less than Rs. 18 annual rental value in any urban area.

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force. have served in the force for not less than four years.

or

You pay Rs. 8 or more annually as land revenue either as holder or tenant

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN.

If she is literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by her.

If she is the wife of a person paying income-tax or paying a monthly rent of Rs. 10.

(Registration on application for these additional qualifications).

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR HARIJANS.

If he is a literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by the person.

Application forms are available at the Congress House and the Offices of all District Congress Committees in the City.

STUDENT SUES UNIVERSITY

And Gets 12 Annas As Damages

DACCA, June 22.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case filed by Mr. Phanindra Gupta against the Dacca University and Matiar Rahman, student of 2nd year class of the University, in which the plaintiff prayed for injunctions, restraining the University from allowing Matiar Rahman to join and work in the post of the Physical Instructor of the University and for declaring Rahman's appointment illegal and also for damages against the University.

The Court awarded 12 annas as damages against the University but dismissed the suit against the second defendant. The damages were for the pecuniary loss suffered by the plaintiff in attending the tests of gymnastics held prior to the appointment.

It will be recalled that the University appointed Matiar Rahman, despite the recommendations of the Physical Director of the University, who examined candidates in tests and reported that the plaintiff was the best candidate for appointment.—United Press.

Mr. S. C. Ghoshal, Professor in the Spence Training College, Jubbulpore has been appointed Director of Secondary Education in the Holkar State, Indore, on his retirement from the C. P. Educational Service.

Intimation has been received in Simla of the death of Lt. R. B. W. Williams, 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's). He died as a result of a gun shot wound in the head at Poona on June 20.

GOVT. DEFEATED IN U. P. COUNCIL

Demand Of Grant For Tube Wells Postponed

NAINITAL, June 22.

The U. P. Government suffered a defeat to-day in the Legislative Council when the Opposition motion in connection with supplementary estimates was carried by 42 votes to 30.

There was a demand before the House for Rs. 34,81,530 for the purpose of acceleration of construction of hydro-electric tube wells during the current year.

Mr. Chintamani, Leader of the Opposition, moved for the postponement of the item till after consideration of underground waters bill which the Finance Member opposed.

The House divided with the above result.—A. P.

QUICK WORK IN MYSORE COUNCIL

BANGALORE, June 22.

The Budget Session of the Mysore Legislative Council opened here this morning. The Maharaja of Gwalior and the Mir of Khairpur attended to-day's meeting. Before question time several members spoke wishing the Maharajah of Mysore and the Dewan who are leaving this week for Europe bon voyage. The hope that the visit will provide constitutional changes was also expressed.

Sir Mirza Ismail thanked the members for their good wishes.

The morning session passed two bills, the Select Committee's report on Workmen's Compensation Regulation and the bill to further amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code.—A. P.

HEAD CONSTABLE DECAPITATED

MADRAS, June 22.

A Salem message says that news has been received there about the alleged murder of Nagaladi, a head constable, attached to the Palacode Station, Dharmapuri Taluk. It is stated that a man approached him saying he would give a clue regarding some stolen property.

The Head Constable believing the story followed the man and was suddenly attacked from behind, and his head was cut off. The police are investigating.—A. P.

GOVERNOR ATTENDS POONA PARADE

POONA, June 23.

In honour of the King-Emperor's birthday a special ceremonial parade by the troops was held here this morning at the race course. H. E. Sir Robert Bell attended in State and took the salute.—A. P.

RATH ABANDONED ON ROAD

Brickbats Hurled At Police Guard

NEW DELHI, June 22.

A telephonic message received from Meerut states that some irresponsible persons returning from a mass meeting of Hindus held this evening to condemn the action of authorities in stopping Rath Yatra procession last evening, indulged in throwing brickbats at the police guarding the Rath where it was left as a protest, as a result of which the City Kotwal and a few constables received minor injuries.

The police made a mild lathi charge to disperse the crowd.

Shortly after this the District authorities arrived on the scene and removed the Rath to the place from where it started yesterday. All is quiet now.—A.P.

EARNINGS OF STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS

SIMLA, June 22.

The latest figures of Railway earnings received by the Government of India show the total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways for the period (ten days) ending June 10 1936 (7th period) amount to Rs. 247 lakhs.

This is (a) the same figures for the preceding period (calculated at ten elevenths of the period of 11 days ending May 31 1936), (b) Rs. 5 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period during the previous year and (c) Rs. 3 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period for 1934-35. The total approximate gross earnings from April 1 to June 10 1935, amount to Rs. 18.74 crores.

This is (a) Rs. 39 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year and (b) Rs. 19 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1934-35.—A. P.

Dr. Moonje's Reply To President Nehru

HIS CONCEPTION OF INDEPENDENCE AND IMPERIALISM

In a statement to the Press, Dr. Moonji says:—

"I have seen the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru issued in reply to the challenge of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. In these days I have been moving in circles which have not much love lost between them and Mr. Kelkar. I have heard them remarking that the statement is no reply to the points raised by Mr. Kelkar in his challenge. However, as Panditji has done me the honour needlessly of mentioning about me by name, I must again assert that I am a confirmed and convinced Responsivist. Responsivism is a *Sanatana* Law of Nature, and whatever Panditji may say to the contrary, even he will not be able to escape the operation of the Law. But I do not want to grudge him the satisfaction, if he were to feel, as it appears that he does, that throughout India he is perhaps the only person who has developed the scientific Revolutionary mentality as opposed to the Reformist mentality in the struggle for Poorna Swaraj or complete Independence. But looking to his Historical tradition of, say, a thousand years, people wonder if the Panditji has correctly comprehended, not merely from his book-reading, what Independence means and implies and how it is to be attained, though they can quite understand how he is an anti-imperialist. As for me, I am a staunch Imperialist and my very blood and bones are steeped in and saturated with the tradition and aspiration for Imperialism. I am for complete Independence which can be conceived and imagined as, say, an Englishman or a Pathan can, but I do not want to break away from the Common-Wealth Empire for which we have spent our blood and money like water. After we have achieved our Independence, if any member of the Common-Wealth Empire were to attempt to break away, Independent India will not allow it without exacting the fullest compensation for the blood and money spent in its rearing and prosperity, while administering the affairs of the Common-Wealth Empire through an Imperial Council, on which the component Nations will be represented on their population ratios. Such is my conception of Independence and Imperialism and I can never be an Anti-Imperialist.

CINEMA SCENE

We have just gone through a fifteen years' course of a Cinema-Scene of Swaraj in six months' time and I believe our Hindus will not mind to enjoy another stage now that is being set for Poorna Swaraj through Communism and Socialism.

MILITARY REJUVENATION

As for the point sought to be made against me on the score of a remark in the letter of appreciation of my Scheme of the Bhonsala Military School by H. E. the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, let Pandit Jawaharlal know that from his late father of respected memory down to Mahatma Gandhi, and the very Congress, all the political leaders of any worth, have been fretting and fuming for the early and effective Indianisation of the Indian Army. And what does the Indianisation mean in its essense? It means no more or less than replacement of British Officers by Indian King's Commissioned Officers. The Bhonsala Military School proposes to do nothing worse than providing for the preliminary Physical and Military Training to those of our boys who would intend to try to replace these British Officers, though its general and comprehensive aim is the Military rejuvenation of the Hindus",

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

A King By Night

Inspector Wade—

NEVER MIND WHAT I'M DOING, DONAVAN--GO TO LONDON AND LOOK UP JUDGE WARREN'S RECORD IN AUSTRALIA!
OKAY--- I DON'T UNDERSTAND THIS, BUT--YOU'RE THE BOSS!
5-28
THAT'S ALL THAT HAPPENED --- HONEST!
--AND IN THE LATE JUDGE WARREN'S HOME, THE BUTLER TALKS ----
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved
THEN I'LL EXPECT THE REST OF IT IN THE NEXT MAIL--GOOD-BYE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
VERY INTERESTING! --- MAYBE I SHOULD HAVE KNOCKED!

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